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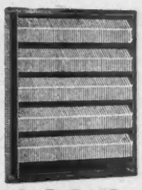

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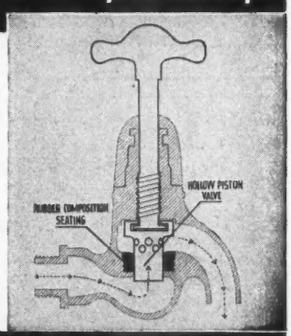

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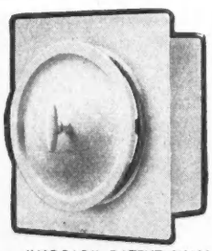

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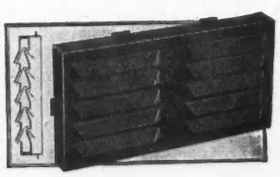

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VOL. CLIX OCTOBER 18 1940 No. 5098

INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION

AS we recorded last week, the Prime Minister has announced in the House of Commons the decision of the Government to institute a national scheme of compulsory insurance against war damage to property. Details of the scheme are not yet known, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has virtually completed the preparation of a Bill which will be introduced into Parliament shortly.

As the Prime Minister indicated, an appropriate charge levied on the capital value of buildings and structures of all kinds, and all forms of movable property as well, will provide a fund from which, supplemented if need be by a State subvention, everyone can be assured that compensation for his house and home and place of business will be paid to him in one form or another at the end of the war, if not sooner, and that, where necessity arises, in the intervening period means of carrying on will not be withheld.

The announcement will be welcomed by the nation at large, not merely for the assurance it gives of compensation against loss but because the amount of damage done by blind bombing is so much less than was expected by the Government that such a scheme becomes immediately practicable.

Experience has now been gained of the situations arising out of war damage, and it is agreeable to know that a scheme for dealing with compensation claims has come immediately and smoothly into operation. To what extent the scheme has worked in what might be termed, without exaggeration, "the devastated areas," we cannot exactly say, and if there is any confusion or delay in such cases the circumstances are well understood, and the authorities need no excuse if some hitches have occurred. But where the damage has been within manageable limits we are assured that the machine has come into operation with great promptness and efficiency.

Broadly speaking, the procedure is that as soon as a house becomes damaged through war causes, the local authority takes immediate steps to carry out such first-aid repairs as will render it weathertight and safe from collapse, wherever this is possible. The purpose of these steps is to preserve to the community a serviceable dwelling-house, and to prevent its occupants becoming homeless refugees. The cost of this work is borne by the local authority but is registered as a charge against the property, which will not be pressed until the war is over.

Thereafter, any claim to be made by the owner must be formulated in a prescribed manner within a limited period. The basis of the claim must be the estimated cost of the work required to reinstate the building, based on pre-war rates, less the value of any salvage.

It is not out of place to recall, at this particular moment, that long before the war there was a tendency to look upon the owner of real estate as a favoured individual who need not be considered too much when public need is at stake. A case in point is the way certain road widening schemes have been arranged. Often the owner of a residence fronting on a main road has been made, or induced by threat of greater calls in the future, to cede a strip of land without compensation, and exchange a mature hedge or fence for a new one at his own expense, despite the fact that road widening is the last thing he desires. In such ways have amenities been acquired by the community at the expense of the individual property owner. We look for a change of spirit at the end of this war.

The other points which come to mind on studying the instructions are more specific. The first is the adoption of pre-war rates as a basis of claim. No doubt the intention is to arrive at a fairly stable datum of price level, such as cannot be found in the present uncertain times, nor forecast as to the future. The thing which needs watching, however, is that this datum does not become automatically a top limit to the claim. For all we know, building costs may be two or three times the pre-war level when peace comes. It is certainly not the wish of the community that such of their members who are unfortunate enough to lose their homes shall be limited to compensation for only half or one-third of their loss if there are available funds to meet it more generously, as, presumably, there will be under a compulsory scheme of national insurance. The intention is not under suspicion, and our only reason for dwelling upon this matter is to insure that no loose wording of law shall be found to operate in a hard and unsympathetic way.

The other point concerns the question of valuing salvage. The instructions are not clear upon the point, for although the building value is clearly stated to be based on pre-war rates, the method of assessing the value of salvage is not stated, but by implication appears to be at current values.

This point is more important than may appear, since, owing to the high cost and shortage of normal new building materials, salvage now stands at a very high value indeed. It is now well worth while cleaning and stacking bricks, drawing nails from flooring and joinery, reusing doors, etc., where a few months ago the labour would not have been worth while. It seems equitable that if the claim is to be based on a low datum of costs, salvage also should be valued at a parallel period, and not at the inflated level of the present day. The difference between a claim registered on one or other of these bases may show a very substantial disparity. We think this matter should be cleared up immediately both in the interests of those who are acting for the owners, and in those of the District Valuers who are negotiating the claims on behalf of the Government.

These criticisms, if indeed they can be called by so strong a name, are made in a helpful spirit, and in the knowledge that sympathy for those who have suffered is widespread, and that intentions are both generous and honourable.

It is indeed stimulating to feel that so much thought has been put into this indeterminate problem, and that this thought has borne immediate fruit. The fact that so few criticisms have been made shows that our old Democracy still works.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL BOMBED.

Shown in the photograph is the wreckage of the High Altar at St. Paul's Cathedral, caused by a bomb dropped by an enemy aircraft during a recent raid. The bomb pierced the roof at the east end of the Cathedral, but the main fabric was not damaged.
Some further details are given on page 385.

NOTES AND NEWS

Air Raid Damage: Help for Poor Houseowners.

We have received the following statement from the R.I.B.A.:—

It is understood that some members of the R.I.B.A. are kindly giving free advice to poor houseowners whose property has been damaged as the result of air raids, and it has been suggested that it would be of great benefit to the poorer members of the community if other architects would follow their example. A house-owner whose life savings are represented in his little cottage is often bewildered and helpless when he sees everything he possessed destroyed or seriously damaged by an enemy bomb. He is quite unable to pay professional fees, but it is felt that a professional man would often be prepared to help by advising him on the filling up of the claim form, etc.

It is suggested that any architects who would be prepared to give their services in this way should notify the local authority in whose area they practise or reside and the latter could then give their names to the unfortunate owners who require guidance.

Town Planning of Dublin.

Recommendations to carry out the report of the Dublin Corporation's town-planning experts for a draft development scheme have been almost completed by the Town Planning Committee of the Corporation. This is the first step in the drawing up of a town plan of Dublin. The draft plan of Dr. Patrick Abercrombie, Mr. S. Kelly (Liverpool), and Mr. Manning Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. (Dublin), was submitted in 1939, after an investigation lasting about two years.

Flat-Roofed Houses, Cotswolds.

The Gloucester County Planning Committee have protested against the building of flat-roofed houses in the North Cotswolds. The Committee have written to the Ministry of Health urging them to reconsider the matter, pointing out that it is now more essential than ever that the natural characteristics and beauty of the Cotswolds should be preserved. They asked the Ministry to release sufficient timber to allow houses with the normal type of roof to be erected.

The North Cotswold R.D.C., in whose area the houses are to be built, have agreed that the contract with the builders shall be drawn up in such a way that the houses can be finished either with a flat roof or the ordinary type of roof.

"Railings for Scrap."

Since the "Railings for Scrap" campaign opened in May, 424 local authorities have relegated 22,000 tons to the steelworks. In addition, 547 councils are now surveying all railings on their property or considering the results in committee. The uprooting of the railings is being carried on under expert supervision, so as not to destroy any ironwork of artistic or historical value. Mr. James Melvin, A.R.I.B.A., who acts in this direction under the Iron and Steel Control, is charged with the responsibility of seeing that ironwork of real distinction is exempted.

The Camouflaged Cinema.

Cinema managers are, we understand, finding camouflage an aid to business. It has been discovered that where cinema roofs have been camouflaged and other steps taken to protect the public during raids, receipts have gone up and people have resumed the cinema habit. "Roofs are being camouflaged in matt neutral colours sprayed on in the form of oil-bound distemper. Care is taken," states one authority, "to avoid camouflage in the military sense; disruptive patterns are strictly taboo."

Bournemouth Art School.

Mr. A. E. O. Geens, A.R.I.B.A., is to lecture on architecture at the Bournemouth Art School. Art students of this School are at present engaged in building a large-scale contour map of North Bournemouth for the instruction of the Home Guard in military tactics.

Lanark County Architect.

After 21 years of service with the County Council of Lanark, Mr. John Stewart, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, has resigned on the grounds of ill-health. The County Council have put on record their appreciation of his able and valuable services.

Manchester City Surveyorship.

Mr. Rowland Nicholas, City Engineer of Sheffield, has been appointed City Surveyor of Manchester, in place of Mr. G. Dutton Walker, who has retired. Mr. Walker, who has been 26 years with the Manchester Corporation, was appointed City Surveyor in 1935, and also has acted as Honorary Surveyor to the Manchester and District Regional Planning Committee.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Subscribers and advertisers having difficulty in getting "The Builder" on the normal lines (Temple Bar 6251-2-3) should telephone Temple Bar 2468—Ext. 118 (Editorial) or Holborn 1768 (Advertising).

OBITUARY

J. C. Rees, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. J. Cook Rees, who died suddenly at Porthcawl, was one of the best-known architects in South Wales, having carried on an extensive practice in Neath. He was President of the South Wales Institute of Architects in 1917-1919.

A native of Neath, Mr. Rees had been a member of the Town Council for 20 years and was Mayor in 1923-24. He was Commandant of the Red Cross in Neath during the last war, and was awarded the O.B.E. Mr. Rees was a member of the Dilapidations Board and Executive Committee of the diocese of Llandaff.

H. F. Davies, A.R.I.B.A.

Head of the Chester firm of architects, Messrs. J. H. Davies & Sons, Mr. Horace Francis Davies has died at the age of 62. He entered the practice, then owned by his father, on leaving school. About 30 years ago Mr. Davies joined the staff of the Government Land Valuation Department as assistant valuer of Chester. Later he was appointed valuer in the same district. He was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

E. A. Sutherland, F.R.I.B.A.

The death has occurred at Uddingston of Mr. Eric Alexander Sutherland, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow, who was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow School of Art, and was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects in Scotland, as well as F.R.I.B.A. He served on the Council of the Glasgow Institute. His work as an architect included branch offices for Glasgow Savings Bank and the National Bank of Scotland, several churches, hospitals and commercial buildings.

W. D. R. Taggart, F.R.I.B.A.

The death has taken place in Belfast of Mr. W. D. R. Taggart, F.R.I.B.A., who was responsible for the design of many public buildings in Northern Ireland and in England. He designed the Belfast Waterworks and St. Bartholomew's and St. Finnian's Parish Churches, Belfast, in addition to a number of schools. He also designed many school buildings in England, including Harrogate College and Wrekin College. He served his apprenticeship with the L.M.S. Railway, Belfast, and was architect to Antrim Regional E.C.

IN 1915.

Extract from *The Builder*, October 15.

We give in another column a circular letter we have received on the question of war damage. The contention raised seems to us to be justified, and, considering the damage done to private property has been very small and is likely to be a diminishing ratio, we think the Government might reasonably be asked to give compensation to the owners of private property damaged during the progress of the war. Such a measure would be useful because it would increase confidence among business men by eliminating one possible cause of loss, and the commercial community has much to bear at the present time in the form of exceptional risks and difficulties which cannot be eliminated.

WAR-TIME BUILDING PRACTICE

By R. Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

32.—INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND DESIGN.

BLACKOUT: CURRENT PROBLEMS—(*continued*).

BLACKOUT VENTILATION.

THE need for adequate and suitable ventilation is really no less important in winter than in summer. In summer inadequate ventilation often means discomfort due to unpleasantly high temperatures; such discomfort is usually quickly noticed, and steps taken to correct the cause of the trouble. During the winter months matters are inclined to be more serious. A rise in temperature is less likely to give warning of poor ventilation, and deterioration of the atmosphere may take place without its being realised. Quite apart from dust, fumes or other possible complications likely to be met with in industrial work, a high proportion of carbon dioxide from exhaled air will, without its presence being realised, cause headaches, listlessness, and a very considerable reduction in the capacity of the operative. Adequate blackout ventilation is therefore of first importance at all times, and particularly during winter months, when resistance to illness is low.

DRAUGHTS, POSITION OF VENTILATORS.—In selecting or designing blackout ventilation equipment for industrial premises—and for that matter for any building—care must be taken to minimise draughts. If this is not done, the worker may be inclined to cover up ventilators in order to stop the draught, with the result that the efficiency of the scheme may be wholly lost. In this connection it is important to remember the elementary fact that warm air, being less dense than colder air, tends to rise, and that high-level ventilators will therefore usually act as extracts and low-level vents as intakes. This principle will be modified somewhat by the nature of the design of the ventilator and its position in relation to external air currents.

Low-level ventilators should, wherever possible, discharge the incoming air upward, as from a hopper window ventilator, and should be arranged at opposite sides of the shop or office from those acting as extracts, to encourage a steady flow of fresh air throughout and avoid foul air pockets (see Diagrams 1 and 2). In exposed positions where ventilators fitted immediately under eaves are used, the external wind pressure tends to reverse the action of the ventilator, and if this is of the hopper type, is inclined to produce violent down draught from the ceiling.

WEATHER RESISTANCE.—Quite a number of otherwise excellent blackout ventilators have shown after practical experience their inability to stand up to driving rain without either discharging a fine spray into the building or filling up with water. In selecting a proprietary ventilation device, or making one up, the builder or architect should take into consideration its ultimate position in relation to prevailing wind and rain, and, where it is thought that the ventilator will be exposed to severe conditions, the arrangement of its baffles and its ability to keep free from moisture should be carefully examined and, if necessary, put to practical test.

ROOF VENTILATORS.—The need for weather resistance and adequate "light-tightness" is particularly great in connection with roof ventilators. Suitably placed and properly designed, a roof ventilator may be used to provide a very high rate of extraction, without the need for mechanical extract fans.

Roof ventilators may generally be said to be of three types: (*a*) Where the open external side is fixed on the lee side of the building; or (*b*) maintained in this position by means of a vane of some description; or (*c*) where a through passage of air is encouraged, this stream of air extracting with it air from the room below.

The first type (Diagram 3) is naturally only suitable for use where the prevailing wind is fairly constant, but, even so, will often be found much more efficient than many extract ventilators operating from a vertical surface.

The section illustrated diagrammatically may be produced in almost any material and may take the form of a continuous ventilator (where considerable extraction is needed) or alternatively be made as a unit of square or rectangular plan form.

Type (*b*), Diagram 4, is essentially a unit ventilator, since it must revolve after the manner of a chimney cowl. In cross-section it may be similar to type (*a*) but be provided with a vane to keep it headed to the wind. The danger of spray entering through this type of ventilator is extremely small, and it is therefore particularly suitable for exposed positions. Normally one would expect an apparatus of this kind to be produced of pressed metal, in which material its construction would be extremely simple. However, in view of war-time material limitations it could be largely produced in either fibre composition (weather-proofed by a paint treatment), or in asbestos cement. In both instances it is probable that the mechanical part which enables it to revolve freely would have to be made in metal, although for the fibre type it should be possible to manufacture the bearing flanges and rollers in fabric-filled and laminated plastics respectively.

From Diagram 5, type (*c*), it will be seen that the design of this ventilator follows somewhat the design of spray-type carburettors or of some commercial chimney-pots designed to "cure" either poorly designed flues or those which have to be erected in unsatisfactory positions in relation to adjacent roofs and prevailing winds. Although it might be possible so to design such a ventilator that the light baffles aid rather than materially hinder the air-extracting capacity of the apparatus, it will usually be simpler and certainly safer to arrange the baffle plates more or less independent of the extract system. In some circumstances, such a ventilator may operate satisfactorily fixed in one position, but generally speaking it will be worth while using the revolving type to get full benefit from its operation.

Mechanical ventilators of the extract-fan type are available in many sizes, and generally speaking operate thoroughly satisfactorily in an entirely or partly horizontal position (on a roof). The only points to consider are whether it is (1) thoroughly lightproof (not all fan units made are without the addition of some form of baffle suitable for blackout purposes), and (2) whether the fan unit is itself sufficiently weatherproof not to suffer damage through its exposed situation.

RESISTANCE TO LIGHT PENETRATION.

Care must be taken in the case of *any* blackout ventilator to ensure that it is fully efficient as a light baffle, due regard being paid to the intensity of the source of light, its distance to the ventilator, and other similar considerations. As far as industrial work is concerned, the importance of carefully designing or selecting a suitable baffle is, if anything, even greater.

In industrial buildings larger areas of ventilator units are liable to occur than in the case of many other buildings, and a feeble glow of light repeated a large number of times may result in quite a detectable glow on a clear dark night, whereas the same number of vents repeated some distance from each other might not be visible.

Again, the intensity of lighting required in industrial buildings as compared with, say, domestic rooms, while being no greater at a work-bench than at a writing-table, may (where many benches are in the same room) mean that either the intensity of the light source has to be increased or be repeated a number of times. In either case the actual intensity of light on some ventilators in the shop or factory may be considerable.

Another reason why industrial blackout is liable to present other difficulties than are the case with domestic problems, is due to the effect of dust particles either passing through ventilators or, more serious, forming a film on the baffle surfaces and destroying their capacity to absorb light.

It would therefore seem reasonable for many reasons to increase somewhat the baffle value of ventilators used in some industrial buildings, as compared with those for domestic application.

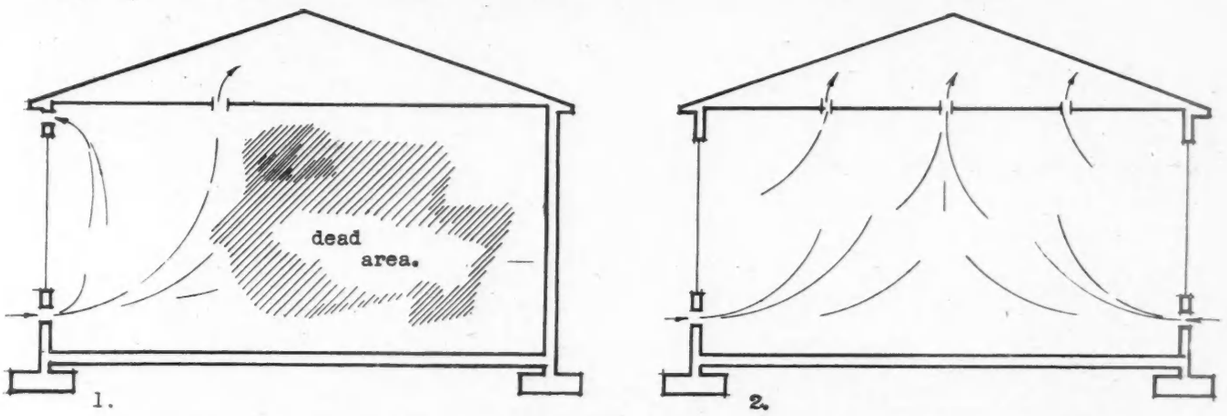
MULTIPLE ABSORPTION BLACKOUT VENTILATORS.

Diagram 6 is intended to indicate the general principle of a simple baffle ventilator. By following the paths of the two critical rays it will be seen that while in neither case do they pass from one side to the other without striking a baffle surface, yet (since they only strike one baffle before the reflected component escapes) unless the absorption of this baffle is high, and maintained so free from dust, quite a considerable amount of light may be reflected or dispersed—enough perhaps to show an undesirable glow.

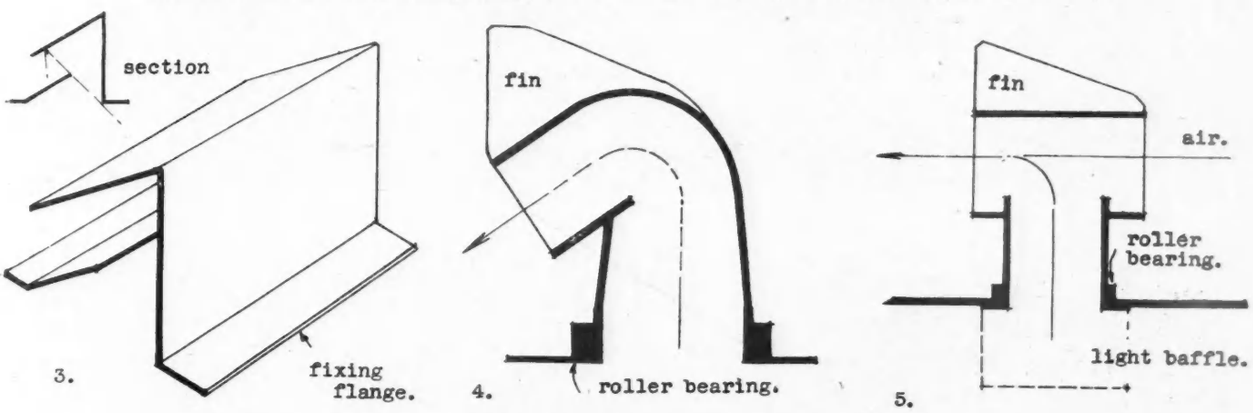
Diagrams 7 and 8 illustrate a baffle ventilator the entrant rays to which must be reflected at least twice before escaping. The efficiency is therefore very much more than 100 per cent. greater than where single reflection only takes place. (Two sets of diagrams are used to avoid confusion from the lines of light.)

There can be no doubt that it is most advisable to employ some such principle in designing ventilators, either for buildings where the illumination is very high, or where dust is likely to settle and adhere to ventilator baffles.

(To be continued.)

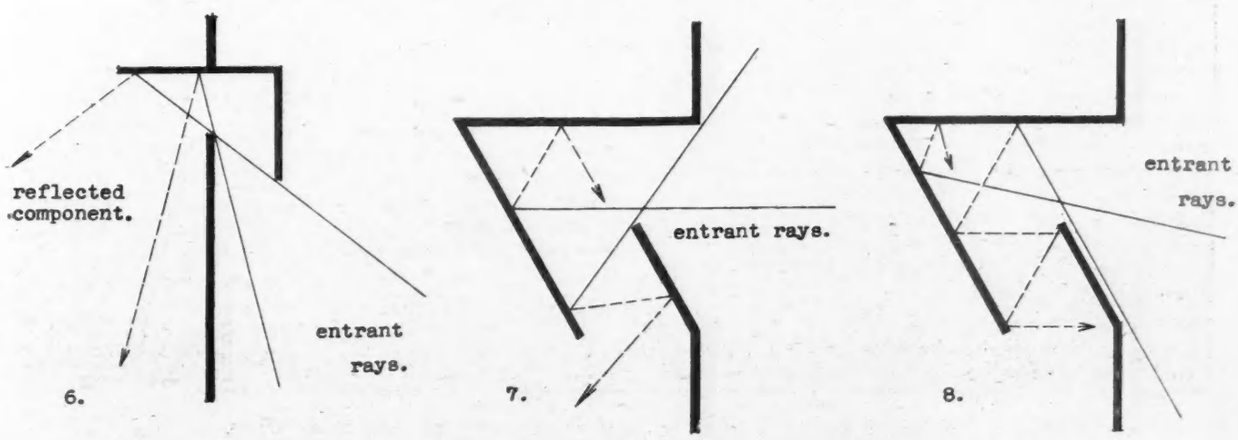


DIAGRAMS 1 and 2. Bad and good arrangements of ventilator units. No. 1. (BAD), tends to leave dead areas without air change.



DIAGRAMS 3, 4 and 5. ROOF VENTILATORS.

No. 3. Fixed ventilator. No. 4. Rotating Cowl ventilator. No. 5. Rotating extract ventilator.

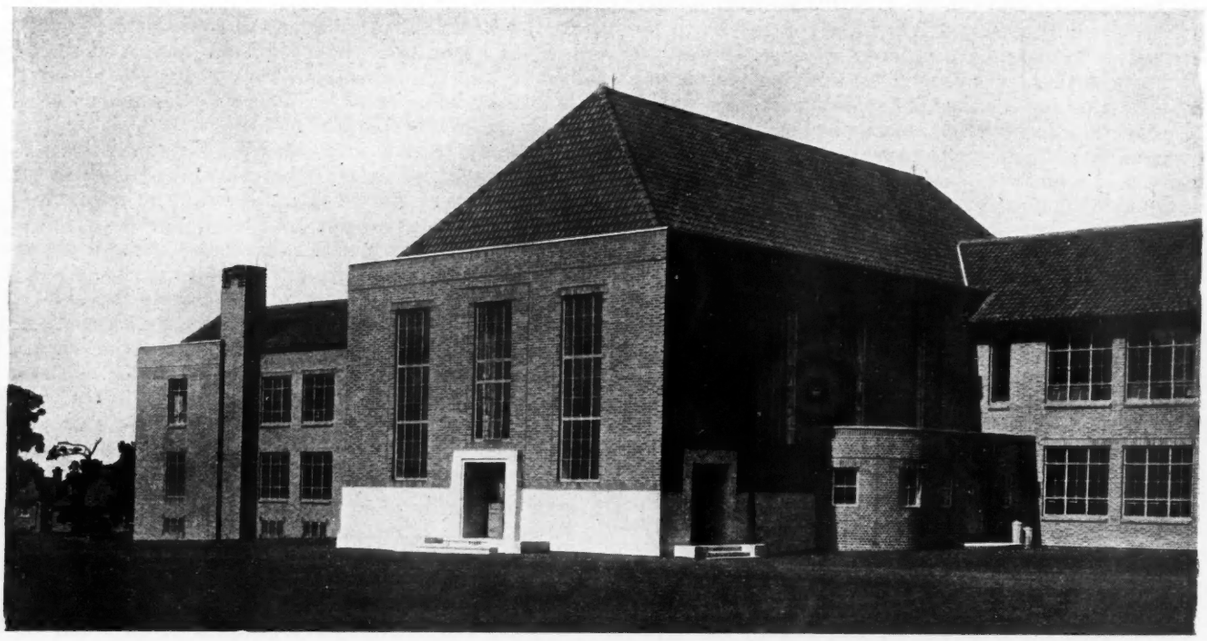


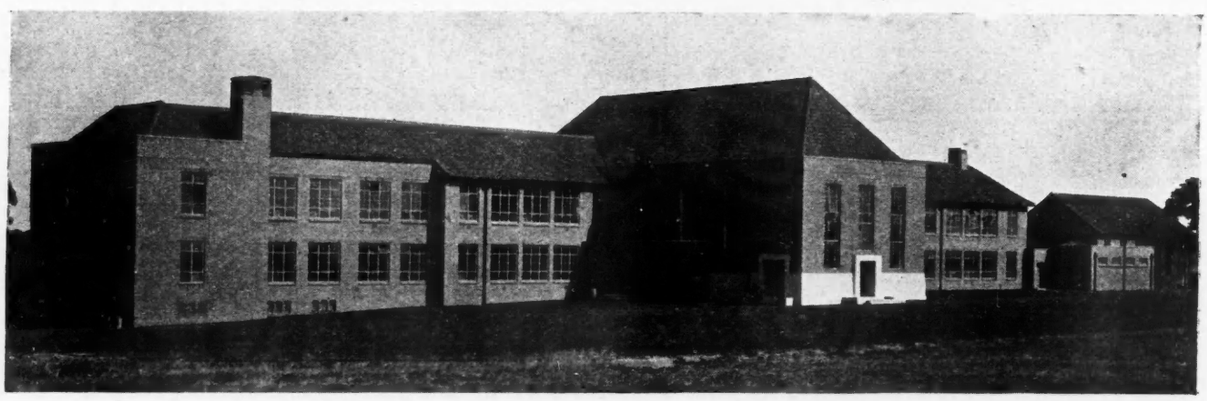
DIAGRAMS 6, 7 and 8. PRINCIPLES OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE ABSORPTION VENTILATORS.

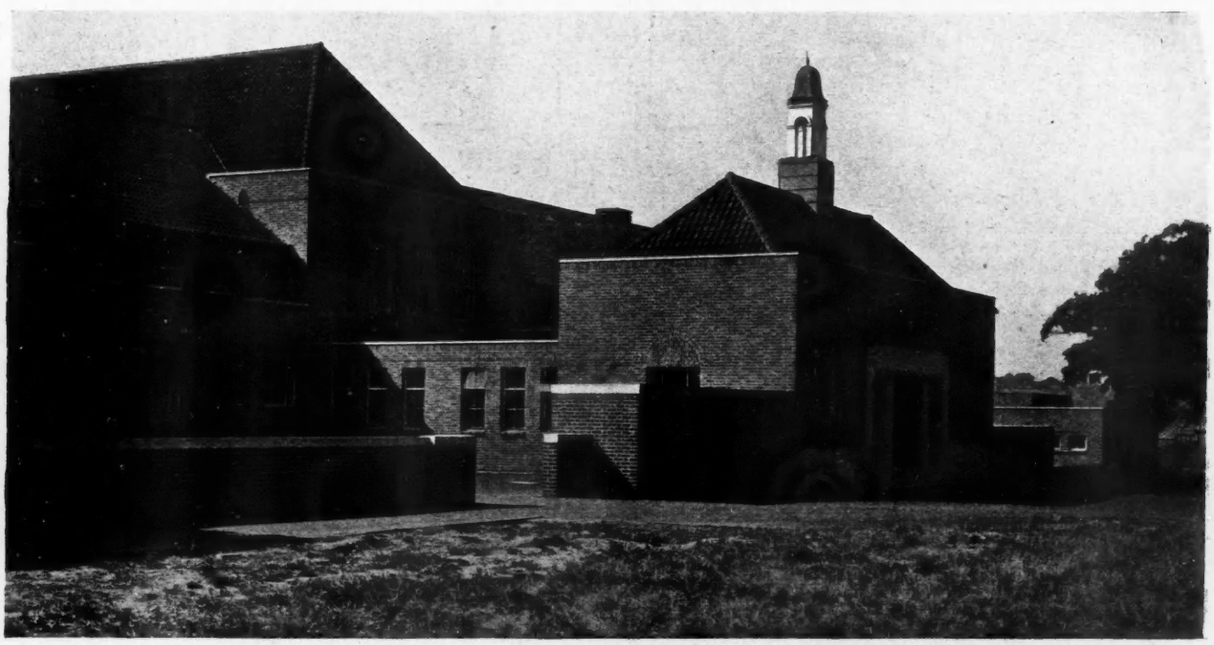
No. 6. Single absorption ventilator. Nos. 7 and 8. Multiple absorption ventilator. Diagrams showing path of various entrant rays.

BOREHAM WOOD SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HERTS.

MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



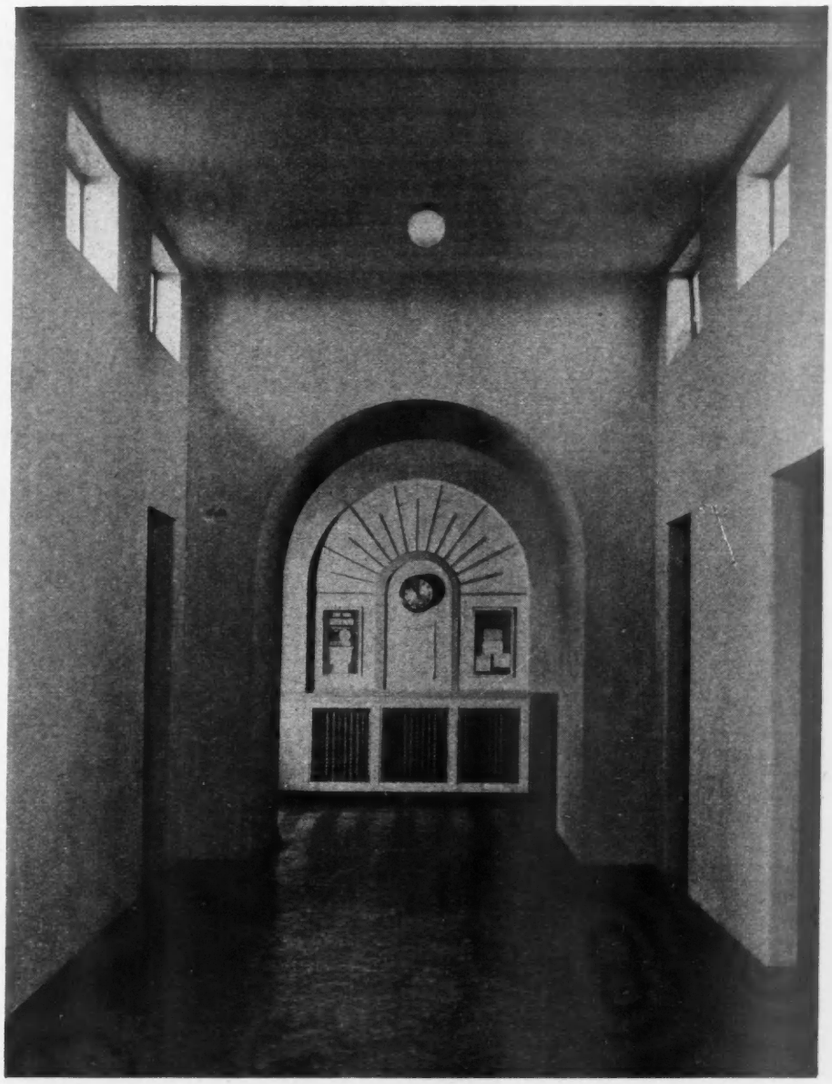




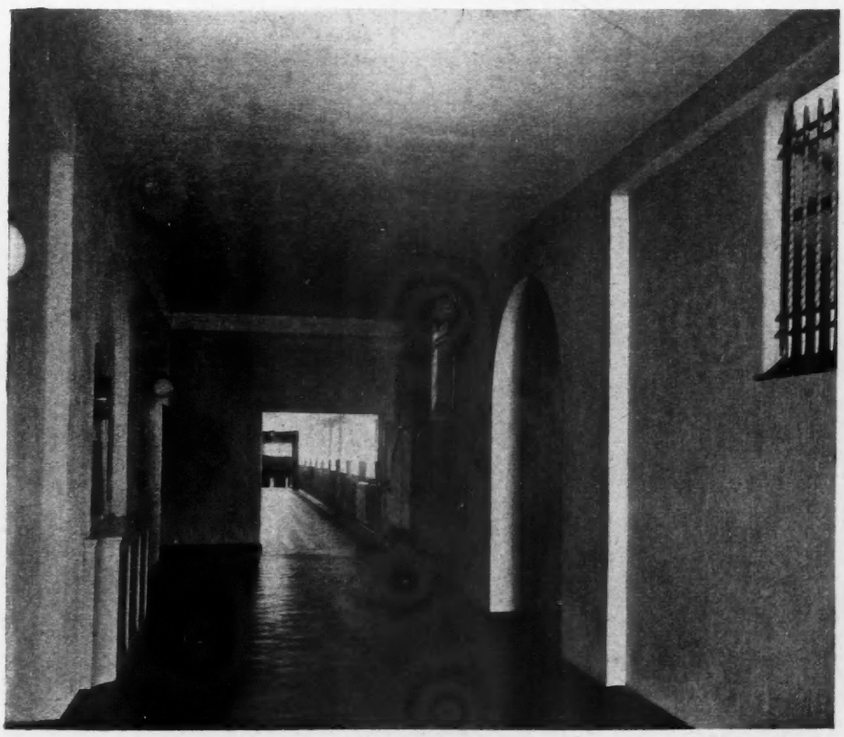
Top: THE SCHOOL HALL. *Centre*: GENERAL VIEW. *Below*: MAIN ENTRANCE.

BOREHAM WOOD SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HERTS.

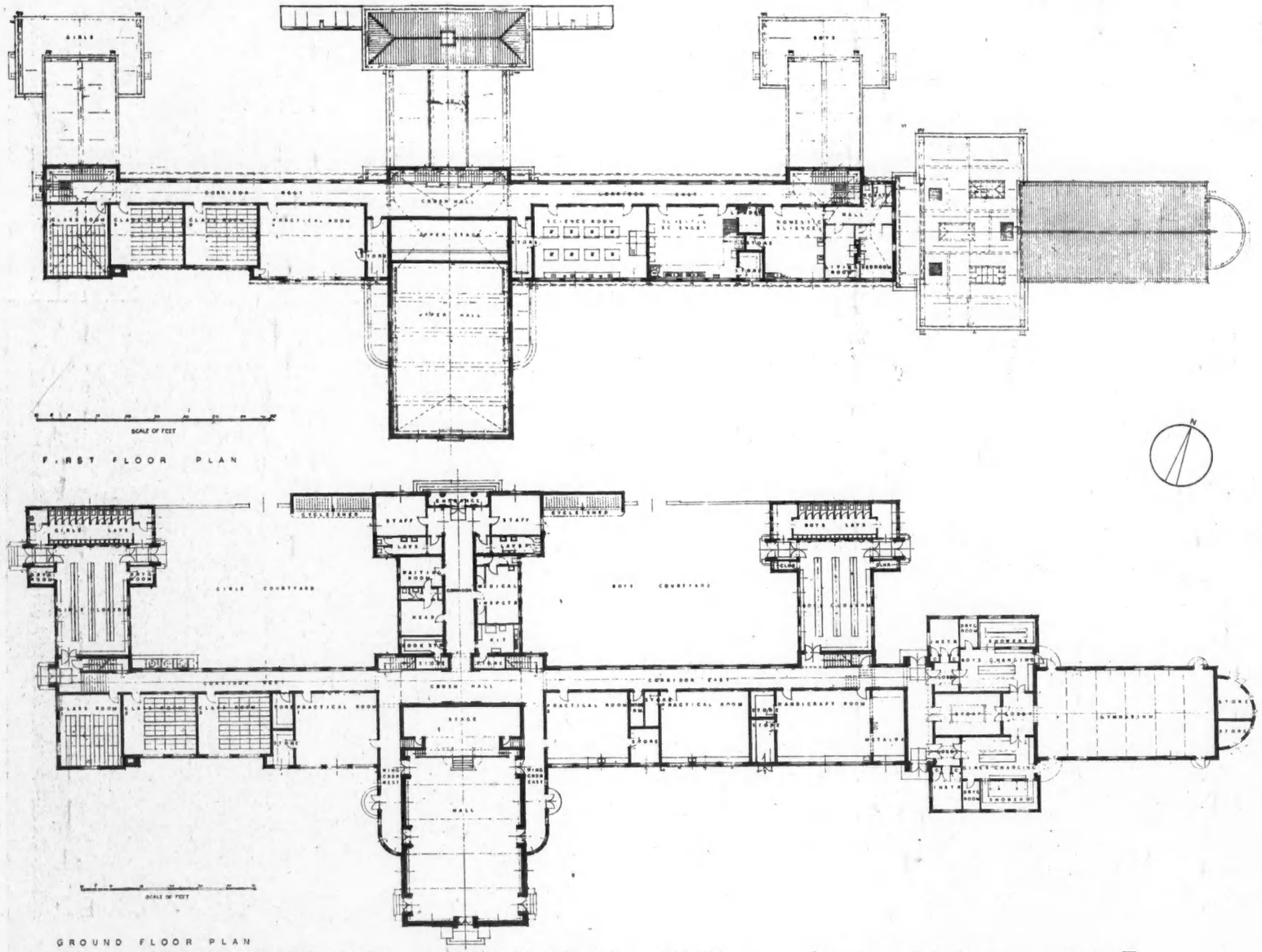
MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



THE HALL, SHOWING THE NOTICE BOARD.



ONE OF THE CORRIDORS.



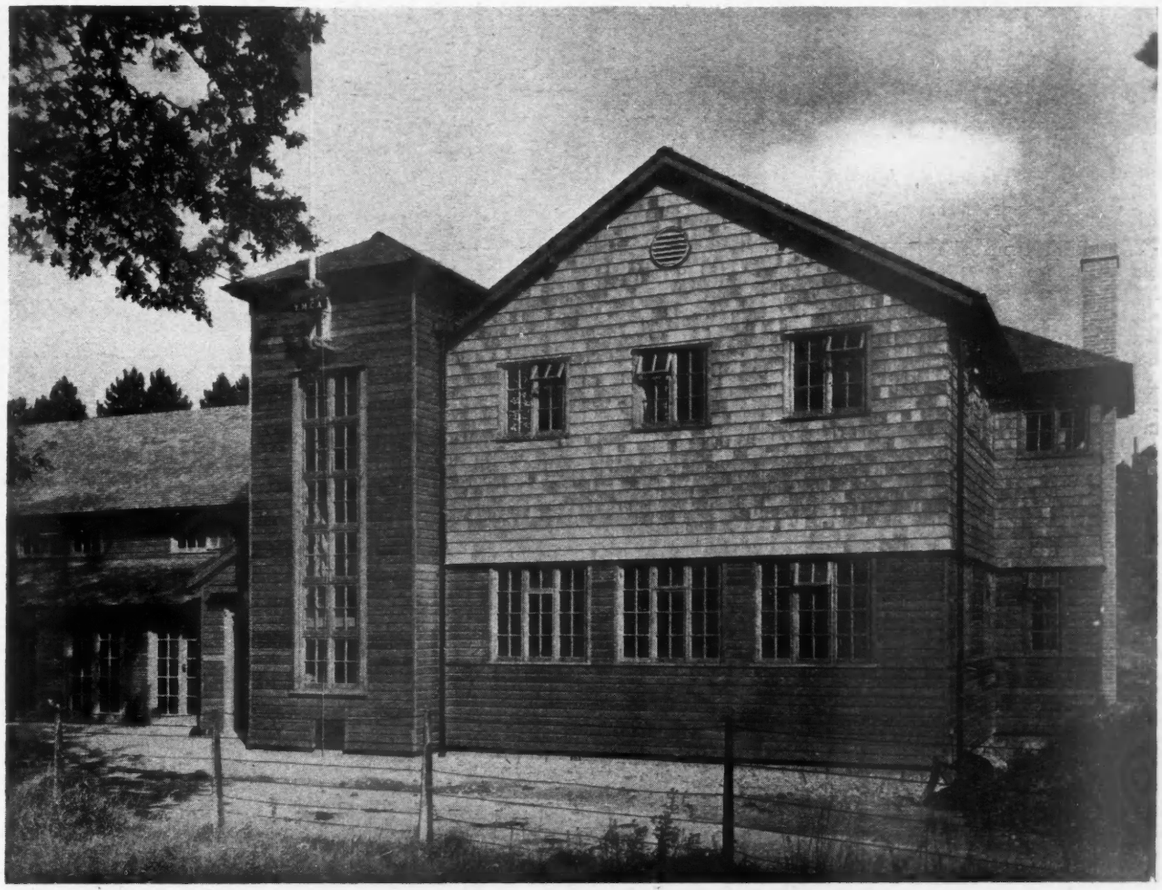
BOREHAM WOOD SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HERTS. MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

THIS building—for the Hertfordshire County Council—was built with multi-coloured bricks, with cast stone dressings sparingly used. The roof is covered with red pantiles, and the flat roofs with asphalt on hollow tiles, which were also used for the internal floors. Steel windows were used throughout, and hardwood joinery for the external doors.

The School is for mixed senior elementary pupils, and is planned with a central entrance opposite the main hall (which has a stage or platform inside the building) and close to the staff quarters, so as to obtain the maximum of sunlight from the rear and sides of the hall.

The pupils' entrances are at either end, and the whole building is planned off one long corridor. The gymnasium is placed at one end of the school and was planned that the changing room can be used from the playgrounds without access to the School.

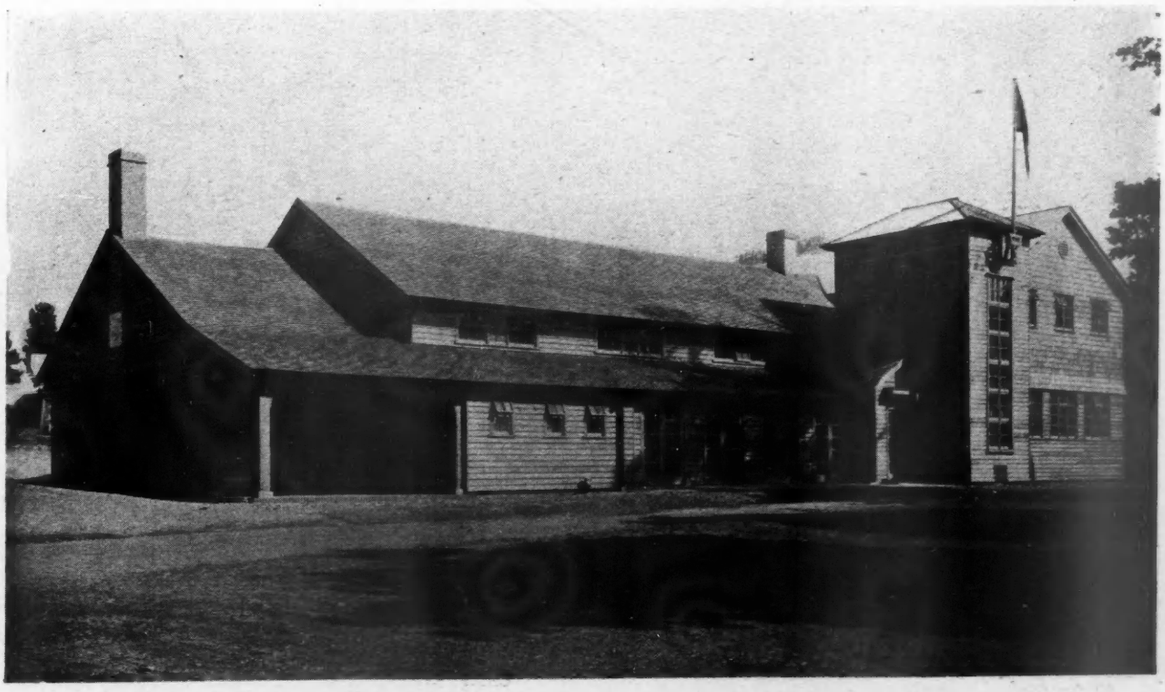
The general contractors were Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd., and sub-contractors were as follows: asphalt, Ragusa, Ltd.; electrical work, B. Bysouth; heating, C. B. Jackson & Co., Ltd.; stone, Patent Victoria Stone Co., Ltd.; playground surfacing, Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd.; windows, Humphrey Jackson; metal fittings, etc., door furniture, James Gibbons, Ltd., tiles, J. Alfred Pratt & Co. (1928), Ltd.; plumbing, R. J. Audrey; doors, R. Cattle, Ltd.; acoustics, May Acoustics, Ltd.; flooring, Caxton Floors, Ltd.; steelwork, Smith Walker, Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Adamsez, Ltd.; fittings, benches, etc., Educational Supply Association, Ltd.; and clocks, Gent & Co., Ltd.



DETAIL OF BILLIARDS ROOM WING, WITH STAFF QUARTERS ABOVE.

CLUB HOUSE FOR THE SERVICES IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

MR. KENNETH LINDY, A.I.A.A., ARCHITECT.



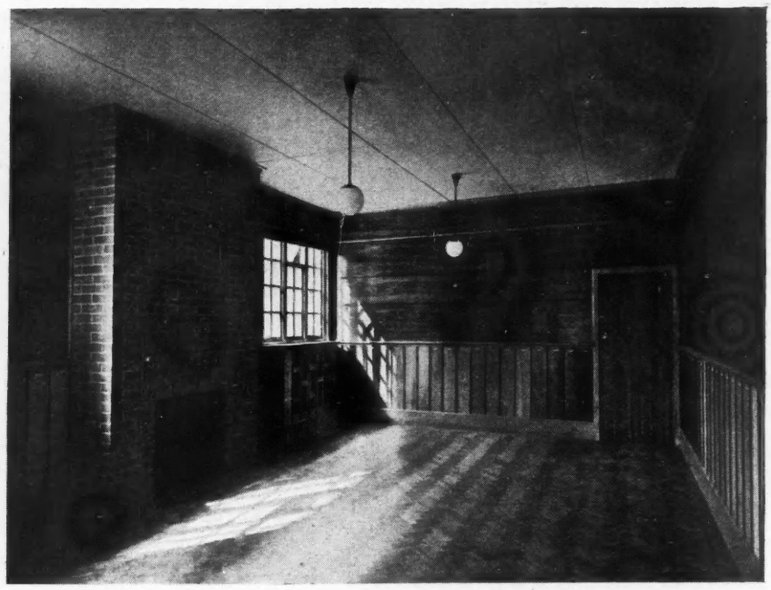
GENERAL VIEW OF ENTRANCE FRONT.

CLUB HOUSE FOR THE FORCES IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

MR. KENNETH LINDY, A.I.A.A., ARCHITECT.

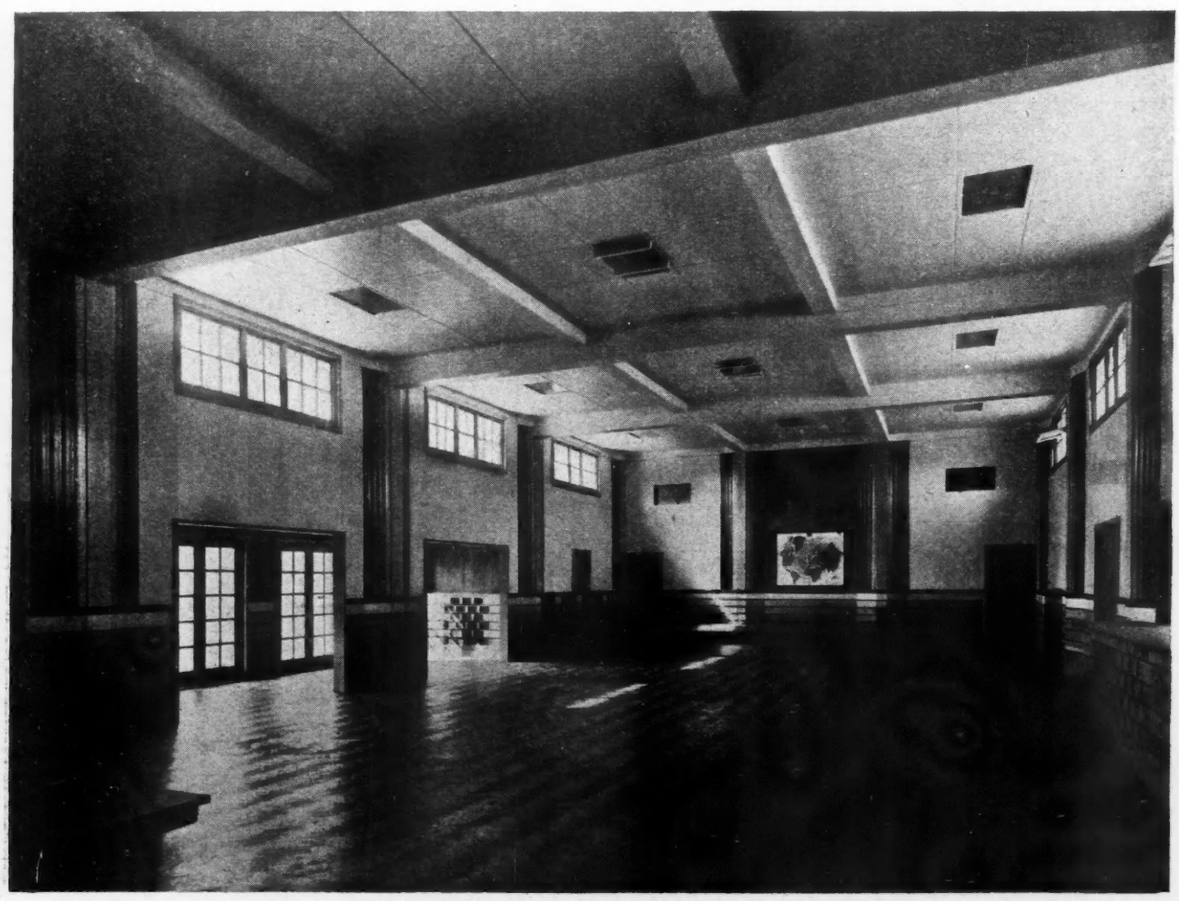
THIS Club House has been built by the Timber Trade Federation for the Y.M.C.A., and adjoins a hospital for wounded soldiers in the South of England. Principal accommodation is an entertainment hall, canteen and quiet room, with sleeping accommodation for manager and staff over. Of timber construction throughout, the building contains over 100 varieties of wood, including British oak, ash, yew, willow and beech; French larch, hornbeam and acacia; Scandinavian redwood; American butternut, magnolia and cottonwood; Canadian maple, spruce, hemlock; Australian blackbeam, walnut, jarrah; African ebony, cherry, rosewood; Indian teak, laurel and coralwood; Honduras mahogany; Malayan meranti; and Macassar ebony.

The problem before the architect—to utilise effectively so many timbers—was no easy one, but Mr. Lindy has managed by panellings and other wall finishes to obtain some rich but restful effects. The quiet room, for example, has a dado of vertical strips in varying timbers and colours graduating from heavy to light. The roof is covered with cedar shingles, and forms a pleasing contrast to the timber facing. A tribute is due to the builders, Messrs. James Longley & Co., Ltd., of Crawley, who have most successfully carried out the architect's design; this was no ordinary one but of exceptional character. The building cost £12,000.

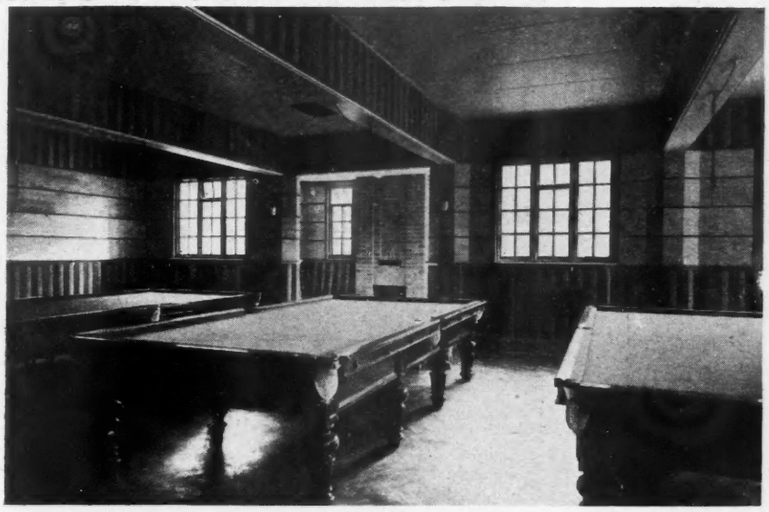


THE QUIET ROOM.

When the building was handed over to the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Leonard Arnott (President, T.T.F.G.B.) said that he hoped the building would bring comfort, rest and recreation to those whom the fortunes of war brought to the hospital. He suggested that the example set by the timber industry might be followed by other industries, thereby helping the Y.M.C.A. in their great work.



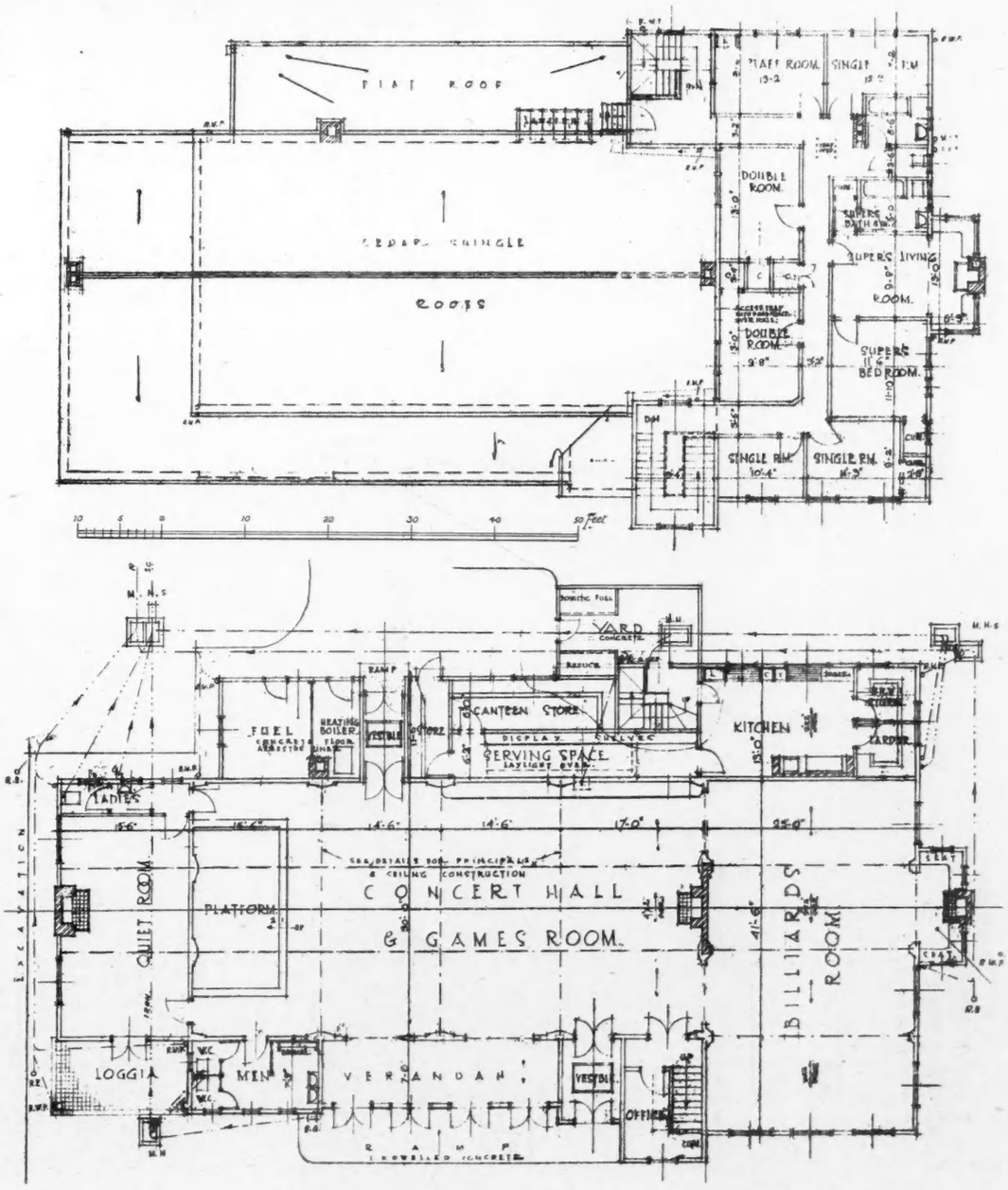
THE CONCERT HALL AND GAMES ROOM.



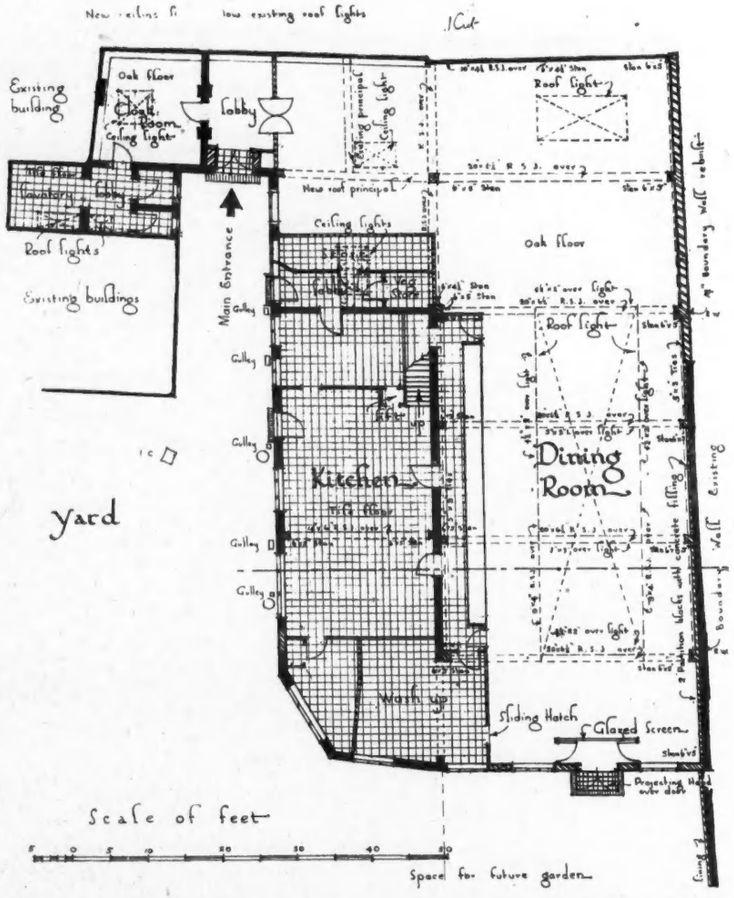
THE BILLIARDS ROOM.'

CLUB HOUSE FOR SERVICES, IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

MR. KENNETH LINDY, A.I.A.A., ARCHITECT.



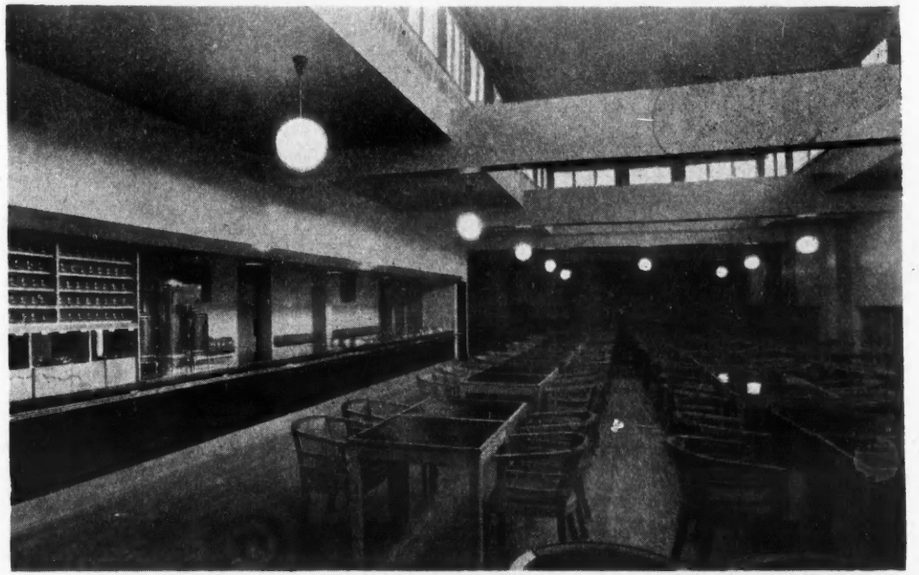
GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS



THIS canteen has been erected on a site recently acquired adjoining the head office of the headquarters, Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, Surrey-street, Norwich. The accommodation is for 250 persons for luncheon served on the caféteria principle; each person is served within three minutes of entering the canteen, and on leaving hands in his tray of used crockery at the wicket of the washing-up department. A photograph shows the caféteria counter, which is provided with hot closets and *bain maries* for the hot dishes, with a "Stay-Bright" top, the cold portion having a top of Laminboard faced with black Traffolyte. The luncheon room is built with a flat roof. The floor is of strip oak laid on tarred felt over concrete, and the room is used also for dancing and other entertainments. The kitchens were adapted from some existing buildings on the site and equipped with gas-cooking apparatus for all requirements. The floors of the kitchens are buff-tiled with half-inch green cement joints treated with carborundum, which provide good non-slipping floors, and the walls and ceilings are enamelled.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. Youngs & Son, of Norwich.

A list of sub-contractors engaged on the work is on page 388.



CANTEEN, SHOWING CAFÉTERIA COUNTER.

THE KITCHEN.

A CANTEEN FOR OFFICE STAFF, SURREY STREET, NORWICH. MESSRS. ERNEST & GEOFFREY BUCKINGHAM, F. & L.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

BOMBING:

MOSTLY OF SUBURBAN HOUSES

By C. F. W. DENING, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A.

THE effect of bombing is as varied as the size of the bombs. One should always remember there are all sorts and sizes of bombs, and even "dud" ones. One thing that some folk are partial to (and this is not always limited to the lay-mind) is over-exaggeration. I recollect that one woman suffered tremendous damage in her own estimation, but when her place had been examined thoroughly the extent was under £3! Unfortunately, there are many instances where the damage incurred runs into thousands of pounds, and in some small houses a hundred or two makes a terrific difference to the occupants. In almost every case when a bomb falls within a reasonable distance one has to bear the shock.

Even time-bombs create a certain amount of panic, and one is generally listening for the thing to go off. No praise can be too much to those members of a bombing squad who dig out a time-bomb, whether it is of the ticking or acid variety. How they are trained to do such delicate and difficult work Heaven only knows. There seem to be some men who do not know the meaning of the word "fear."

Even with my slight experience I have discovered many curious happenings. I know of one case where the doors of a dresser were blown open and the salt-cellar was landed some distance away without spilling any salt. In another case a basin of eggs escaped the blast that blew several other things to pieces.

Those who have undertaken war damage repairs take little notice of broken glass, although until this is patched it can be very inconvenient. One will, of course, take notice of the thickness of the glass, and especially if it be plate.

Then there is the individual who has not had much experience. When he sees the plaster on a wall badly cracked his first impression is to pull down the wall and rebuild it. Often upon a proper examination it will be found that the fracture is only on the surface and that the wall beneath is practically as good as the day it was built. But an examination has to be extremely careful, for not only may the building have suffered from a severe shaking, but often the foundations have slipped or moved and a certain amount of rebuilding becomes necessary. It is odd, too, that in the case of a door or a sash, some builders will make a new one and others patch the old. The reverse may be the case with different men, so that this makes it very difficult to estimate, although there can be no doubt if the specification is sufficiently full.

In dealing with church towers one has to be particularly careful. Often the topmost storey and pinnacles suffer from the blast only. At such a height there is generally a breeze, but it is as well to visit this particular type of work when there is a fair wind blowing. The movement of finials, etc., is easily seen, but by applying one's fingers to an open joint valuable information can be obtained. When a bomb bursts near to foundations or buttresses it is as well to have the soil removed, and often it will be found that some of the footings have been blown away. As a preliminary one should strut up the structure by means of wooden struts. Blast- or shot-holes in stonework can be very disfiguring, although they do not imperil the life of the structure, and they can be filled with similar materials, or a mixture of fine concrete coloured to match the exterior. This should be applied in the manner of a dowel by slightly undercutting the stone.

Sometimes a fracture inside a building can be traced externally, but it requires professional knowledge to know whether the building is structurally sound. I have known cases where a heavy stone fitting has been moved either vertically or horizontally and so thrown out of its original position. I have seen cases where a fairly heavy bomb has fallen near a doorway, and, apart from the pavement, very little damage has occurred. On the other hand, it may be enormous. Many buildings are badly constructed, and with the cheapest materials; consequently, a bomb falling in the vicinity is sufficient to demolish them entirely. Then it is surprising how the gas, electric and water services frequently escape damage. Apart from a direct hit, the damage to a building is usually on the side adjoining a bomb, but frequently this penetrates to the opposite side of a structure, but is less pronounced.

Frequently the cost of repair is far less than that originally supposed. I know of one case in particular where an oil-bomb fell through a roof and two floors. At first sight the extent of the new work necessary appeared to be terrific, but really the cost of repair was not excessive. Sometimes the work is so demolished that it is necessary to rebuild. Often there is a house adjoining or in the immediate vicinity that may act as a clue. Naturally, the surveyor has to use a certain amount of discretion, but much can be gleaned from the debris and remains of fittings, etc.

BOMB DAMAGE TO ST. PAUL'S

As stated on page 374—where a photograph showing the extent of the damage is given—St. Paul's Cathedral was recently struck and injured by a bomb. This pierced the roof at the east end of the cathedral and destroyed the high altar. The main fabric of the cathedral was not affected, nor was the choir damaged, and no one was injured.

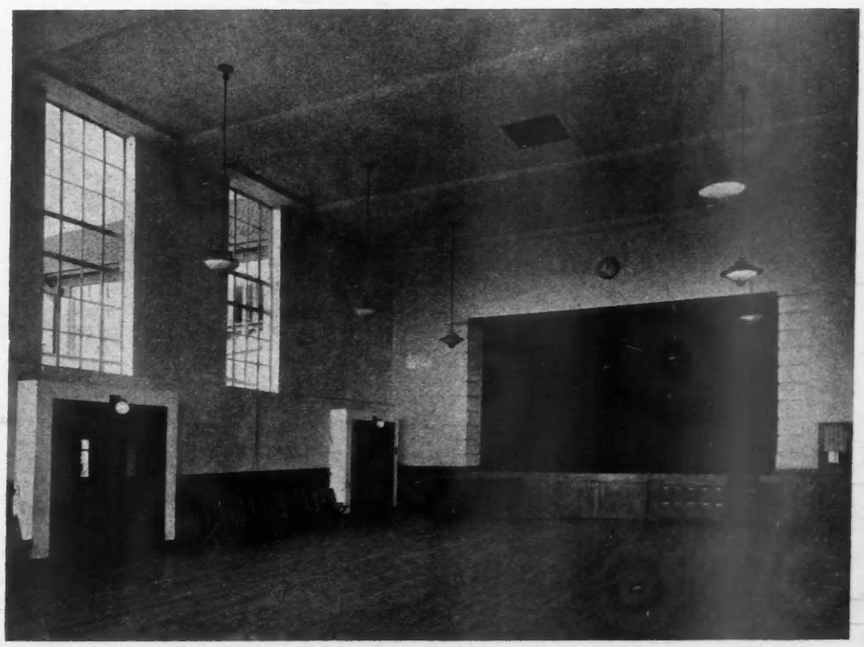
The bomb (according to *The Times*) struck the roof immediately above the high altar, pierced the lead of the outer roof, which was left rippled, and exploded either in passing to the stone roof beneath or when it hit the Portland stone, in which it tore a hole about 20 ft. by 10 ft., leaving the cathedral, with its magnificent vaulting, open to the still more majestic vault of the sky. The lead served as an effective shock absorber, so that a member of the staff who was leaving the cathedral at the west end when the bomb fell was unaware that the cathedral itself had been hit.

It was fortunate, too, that the bomb exploded where it did, in the lofty roof, for had it fallen through to ground level before exploding the damage must have been much more extensive. Although the beautiful high altar was wrecked, the damage is surprisingly local. The choir, with its fine stalls by Grinling Gibbons, is intact, though covered with dust and odd pieces of fallen stone. It was big pieces of stone falling some 90 ft. from the roof which ruined the altar. One block was more than a cubic yard in size.

Fortunately, too, most of the work at this eastern end, though of great beauty, was comparatively modern, and no irreplaceable antiquities have been lost. Behind the altar beautiful stained glass windows—not of great age—have been riddled with holes.

Redesigning the High Altar.

Canon Alexander referred to the damage by enemy bombing to the building when he preached in the St. Dunstan's Chapel of the cathedral on Sunday last. The high altar, which was destroyed, dated from 1888, and Canon Alexander afterwards told a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* that it was hoped to replace the wrecked pieces with something even more beautiful. No plan had yet been prepared and probably several weeks would pass before the matter was considered.



THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

BOREHAM WOOD SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HERTS.

MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT. (See page 378.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

A Fighting Policy Required by Architects.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—I see from the daily Press that Sir John Reith, late of the B.B.C., has been appointed as head of the new Ministry of Works and Buildings. With all due respect to Sir John, it seems deplorable that an architect was not appointed to this important position, which calls not only for high political skill but considerable technical ability, and only a trained architect can solve the many complex problems of planning and reconstruction which will arise when the war is over.

My advice to architects is this: Cease your abject and craven attitude towards those who are your inferiors. Get rid also of patience, which is not a virtue but a vice, and is responsible for most of our troubles to-day. To be patient under hardship is utterly wrong, demoralising alike to the oppressor and the oppressed. Too long has architecture remained the Cinderella of the Arts. It cannot be too boldly asserted that, on the contrary, architecture is the Mistress Art, and all other arts are subordinate.

Let, therefore, architects lead the way towards a nobler age, and let us fervently pray that the days of destruction will quickly pass and that a time of reconstruction is at hand. Let the golden age of building and architecture then begin, but let the work be done by experts and not amateurs.

J. E. Rhind, A.R.I.B.A.,
Dipl.Arch.(Aber.).

Weybourne, near Farnham,
Surrey.

"Arch of the Goldsmiths," Rome.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—The well-illustrated and scholarly documented work recently published by the British School at Rome, "Porta Argentariorum" (Supplementary Papers, 1939), is worthy of study by all lovers of that inexhaustible treasure-house, ancient Rome. The title, however (not even followed by the place-name), may of itself convey little to any but specialists, and it would perhaps have been kinder to the less informed to add, in brackets beneath, the long-accepted term, "Arch of the Goldsmiths"—the "inverts" sufficiently disclaiming its accuracy—which, after all, is only a translation of the accepted Italian name "Arco degli Orefici" (stressed, incidentally, on the penult). It is, of course, the single-span structure nestling against the ancient church of S. Giorgio in Velabro in the Velabrum (between the Forum Romanum and the Forum Boarium by the Tiber), not to be confused with the four-way "Janus Quadrifrons," ancestor of traffic lights, opposite.

Although it appears to lean against the church, yet, like the proverbial lounger "propping up the walls of a pub.," the reverse is the case, for while the Arch is of the second century, the church is, of course, later, the present structure hailing from about the seventh. While the recent change in the name from "Goldsmiths" to "Silversmiths" or rather "Moneychangers" (Argentarii) is historically correct, the new change from "Arcus" (arch) appearing in Baedeker and elsewhere to "Porta" (gate), on the grounds that there is no structural arch and that it is said to have adjoined a courtyard, appears a little irrelevant, as it seems to have been built with the same honorific motive as the almost contemporary arch to the same Septimius Severus in the Forum.

The measured drawings and details in this work are a necessary part of the archæological record, as seems to be more widely recognised in these days, and the book (which is by D. E. L. Haynes and P. E. D. Hirst) must be a complete monograph on the subject.

H. V. Molesworth Roberts.

Wallington, Surrey.

REOCCUPATION OF HOUSES

The Minister of Health has made an Order in Council on September 19 adding Regulation 68 AA to the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The effect of the new Regulation is that if the Council of a county borough, metropolitan borough or county district are satisfied that there is, or is likely to be, within their area such a number of persons who have been rendered homeless by enemy action that the provision of additional housing accommodation is immediately necessary, and there exist unoccupied houses which cannot be re-occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936, but which can be put into such a condition of cleanliness and repair as to be reasonably capable of being used as a temporary war-time measure for housing purposes without detriment to health, then the authority may issue a licence authorising the re-occupation of such a house. The licence may specify conditions under which re-occupation is allowed, including conditions as to rent to be charged, and the licence may be revoked at any time by the Council and is not to be operative for more than six months.

The power to issue licences is not to be exercised by the authority unless they are satisfied that additional housing accommodation must be immediately available. Consequently a local authority would first have to satisfy themselves that in any particular part of their district ordinary accommodation by way of voluntary lodgings or of billets or of requisitioning property was not reasonably practicable.

Though any licence granted is limited in its operation to a period of six months, if the position continued acute it would be open to the authority to issue another licence for a further period not exceeding six months.

IN PARLIAMENT

Air-raid Damage.

Mr. R. Duckworth asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of war conditions, he would consider an amendment of the provisions of the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, so as to enable a local authority to render damaged houses fit for occupation irrespective of whether there existed in the district a shortage of housing accommodation.

Mr. MacDonald said that he hoped shortly to seek leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939. Among the amendments he had in mind was one which would make it unnecessary for a local authority to have regard to the housing position in its district before carrying out first-aid repairs.

Obituary: Norman R. Crute.

His many friends in the paint trade will learn with regret of the sudden death from heart failure of Mr. Norman R. Crute, director of the International White Lead and Lead Oxide Conventions, at Stony Stratford on October 4, aged 50. Mr. Crute had also been associated with the Institute of Export for many years and had only recently been appointed a Member of the Council of that Institute. He was also a director of Associated Lead Manufacturers Export Company.

SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

SHEFFIELD AND SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

In his presidential address to the Sheffield and South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, Mr. H. de B. Archer, F.S.I., said that it was undoubtedly a time of opportunity as well as of necessity and it was of importance that, as far as was practicable, necessity should not usurp the privileges of opportunity. Many hard words had been said about the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire. Sir Christopher Wren and others prepared plans for the reconstruction of the city, but they were barely considered, for the reason that the merchants said that unless their premises were rebuilt without delay no London would be required, as the trade would be lost for good and all. So the Surveyor was brushed on to one side and Big Business had it all its own way.

"In times of peace," said the speaker, "John Citizen appears to think in terms of 'What can I, the individual, get out of the State?' but when the dogs of war are unleashed a peculiar change comes over his mentality, and he then says: 'What can I give to my country that it may survive?'"

That correct attitude had been well exemplified by the comparative complacency with which such measures as the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939, had been received. Never before had consequential damage or injurious affection been so cut out and utterly disregarded. That caution was seen also in the way claims for war damage were being dealt with. The cost was based upon prices ruling at March, 1939. Temporary repairs were recorded, but no promise was made that they would be included in the compensation, and finally the amount to be awarded at an indefinite time after the cessation of hostilities was x per cent. of the sum thus calculated.

Again, it was stated at the outset that the insurance of property against damage by air raids was unthinkable; now it appeared that it might be possible. "To be successful," declared the speaker, "it must be compulsory for all owners, and it seems to me that it should closely follow the lines of fire insurance, but the premiums might be collected from the occupiers who should be enabled to deduct the premiums paid from the rent, as in the case of Schedule A."

The results of air attacks upon this country had brought to the front many problems for architects, some old and others new. Among these were the effects of blast and suction on certain materials and types of structures; the vulnerability of plate glass; and the comparative immunity of lightweight glass in small panes. "Shall we revert," asked the President, "to the ultra-small pane of some material admitting light but obscuring vision, like the old cat's-eye with one or two panes allowing clear vision? Is the solution the swinging window left open at right angles to the frame? Or the French window with shutters, either louvred or roll?

"Again, the urge to remove hospitals away from centres of population is redoubled, as is the imperative necessity of emergency first-aid stations and operating theatres in the midst of the people's dwellings. And as regards the dwellings themselves, are the future dwellings to be built on communal lines? Has communal feeding come to stay? However that may be, the black-out has certainly underlined the necessity advocated by town planning experts of communities having their own centres.

"Again, is it in the best interests of the country that industrial premises should all be herded together in one area, providing large targets for hostile aircraft?

"There is also the psychological factor to consider; is it better to have works near to the operatives' homes, so that dangers are shared with their families, thus abolishing the anguish caused by anxiety and doubt, and also the difficulties of transport?" All these and similar problems, concluded the President, were capable of solution, but only by keen observation, clear thinking and experiment.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Timber Charges.

The attention of all stockholding consumers of imported timber is called to the provisions of the Timber Charges (Nos. 1 and 2) Orders, 1940, under which, with certain exceptions, all "private opening stocks" of imported timber falling within the definition of timber in the Control of Timber Orders are liable to a charge at the rates set out in the Schedule to the No. 1 Charges Order. The term "private opening stocks" covers all timber, not being "national stock" timber, which was held in the United Kingdom by any person immediately before July 1, 1940, and so far as consumers are concerned relates mainly to stock acquired before October 4, 1939, *ie.*, before the acquisition for consumption licensing system came into force. These stocks become chargeable as and when they are consumed, such consumption being subject to licence granted by the Timber Control on behalf of the Minister of Supply. Stockholders of timber acquired before October 4, 1939, are not, however, liable to pay the charge on the consumption of such timber up to one standard of softwood or 100 cubic feet of hardwood.

Every consumer liable to pay the charge must send a return of the amount payable, accompanied by a remittance, to the Timber Control Officer in the Area in which the timber is consumed. Copies of the forms of return prescribed by the Control of Timber (No. 14) Order, 1940, are obtainable from the Timber Control Area Officers, who are prepared to advise on the subject of timber charges. Under Article 2 (4) of the Order these charges are recoverable as debts due to the Crown or by the Minister of Supply in the same manner as civil debts under Section 35 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

Transport Subsidy: Home-grown Mining Timber.

Some misapprehension appears to have arisen as to the procedure for applying for the transport subsidy on home-grown mining timber, which formed the subject of two previous Notices—No. T.47 of August 30, and No. T.49 of September 12.

When home-grown mining timber is to be consigned from one of the Producing Areas shown in paragraph 7 of the Notice of August 30, to the Receiving Area allocated to it in that paragraph, it is not normally necessary for any inquiry to be sent in advance to the Timber Control at Bristol on the question whether the traffic will qualify for a subsidy. It is intended that the subsidy should be paid in such cases provided that the applicant satisfies the Control that the requirements have been met. It is only in cases where the timber is to be consigned to a Receiving Area other than the Area allocated to the Producing Area in the Notice that an advance application should be made to the Timber Control, if it is considered that there are special circumstances justifying the payment of the subsidy.

Claims for the payment of the subsidy will only be considered on timber consigned on or after August 31, 1940. In the case of timber shipped from Northern Ireland and Eire, or sent by sea from Scotland, the Bill of Lading submitted with the claim must have been signed on or after August 31.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Notice of August 30, the amount of the subsidy on rail charges will be based on special railway rates where these are in force. The claimants for the subsidy should therefore ascertain from the local agent of the Railway Company whether such special rates are in force and should see that, if so, the special rates are charged.

Applications for the subsidy should only be made monthly. Payments will be made by the Control at the end of the following month.

THE WALLER SILO: Making the concrete footing blocks in readiness for assembling walls.

THE WALLER SILO: Showing temporary clips in position.

AGRICULTURAL SILOS

THE war-time needs of agriculture have intensified the demand for silage and produced a crop of assorted types of silo on a large number of British farms. Some of the structures are solid, well built, everlasting, and even æsthetic in appearance. Others are flimsies of wire and paper which do their job for two seasons or less and are replaced by new ones. Still other silos are nothing more or less than pits dug in the ground into which the ensilage is placed and largely wasted.

However long the war-time conditions last, or however soon they change for the next cycle of peace, it is inevitable that silage is here to stay. It is therefore interesting to notice that the more permanent forms of portable silo are increasingly in evidence on British farmsteads.

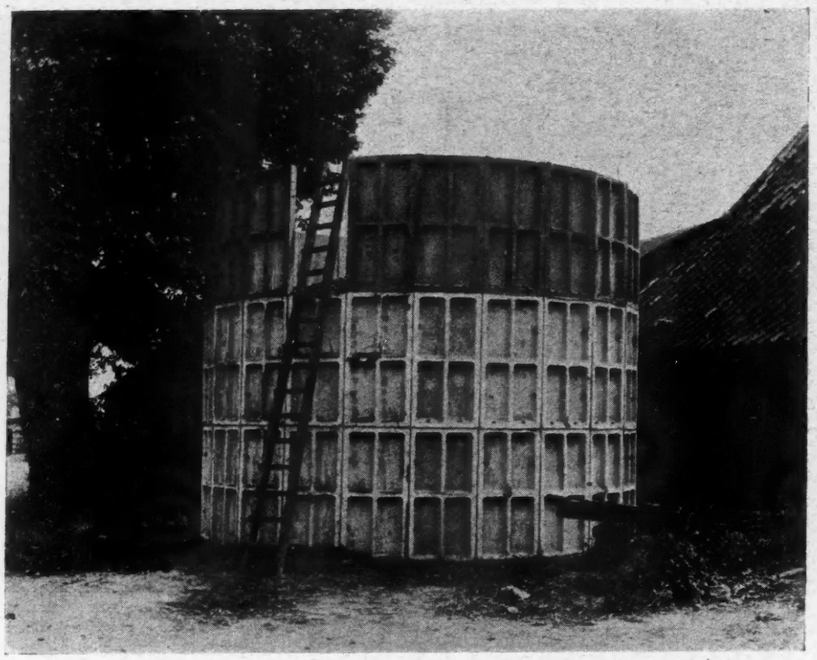
For many years now farmers in Holland, Finland and Ireland have made silage for winter feeding of stock, and in these places the large-capacity expensive structures have gradually given place to the cheaper portable types usually constructed with pre-cast concrete slabs. Farmers in this country are now benefiting by their observations of ways and means abroad, and manufacturers are busily filling the need for cheap but durable silo units.

A Popular Irish Silo.

A simple form of silo now available in this country has been brought here by its inventor, Major J. H. de W. Waller, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., and consists of a number of concrete panels erected in two tiers and held together by encircling bands of steel.

The first stage of construction is the placing of concrete-block footings at dead-level, which are marked with a radius bar to indicate the circumference of the silo. The units of the lower tier are erected at the marks and held together tentatively with clips. On completion of the circle the tie-band is placed and the clips removed ready for erecting the upper tier. The complete silo is slightly conical in shape, having a greater diameter at the top than at the base; this feature is intended to permit the silage to pack more closely as it is pressed downwards. In order to increase the capacity, the earth within the silo can be removed provided suitable drainage is

THE WALLER SILO: The complete silo after tying bands are fixed and temporary clips removed. Note the partially conical shape which enables silage to settle into a firm pack.



THE FINCH SILO : A 3-tier portable silo erected on a farm near Ilford, Essex.

ensured. The residue earth is then available for sealing the outside of the structure at its base and also for covering the silage after the latter has been placed.

English Silos.

Two popular types of silo have been in production for some time in Essex. One of these, the Finch silo, consists of reinforced concrete panels, which are held together by nuts and bolts. A strip of bitumastic material is placed between each panel to form an air-tight seal. The bitumastic material usually melts with the heat of summer and improves the seal considerably. The other Essex-made silo is produced by the Purfleet Tile Co. and comprises vertical posts and panels. The panels are held in position by the grooved posts, and they in turn are bound by two circles of steel wire.

These types of silo usually hold 30-40 tons of ensilage and cost £17 to £25 ex works, but the first cost can be reduced by the farmer making his own concrete panels, a practice adopted by many farmers in Ireland.

On the Farm.

Each of the types of silo here described, together with a large number of other varieties, can now be seen on British farmsteads. They are rapidly becoming a recognisable feature among farm buildings, and even though the odour which prevails around them may not appeal to some, their appearance is one which usually harmonises with the farm scenes. To save on cartage, many farmers have built their silos in the middle of fields, whence the foodstuffs can be distributed for consumption in the open air. These positions not only economise on labour, but enable the farmer to satisfy the wishes of the Government by providing obstacles to landing aircraft.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of silage are needed annually if imported stock foods and concentrates are to be saved. To reach this figure at least 10,000 silos should be built, and each silo should be filled two or three times per season. It is interesting to note that several local authorities have recently built silos in their parks in order to supplement production on the farms, but it is suggested that the farmer could be aided in his task by all who have grass cuttings available. Golf courses, sports greens, village greens, private parklands, could all be turned into producers of silage.

Cattle fed on good silage are known to yield milk of higher vitamin value than cattle fed on concentrates. Indeed, butter received in this country from Finland after the Finns first adopted ensilage was rejected because of its rich flavour and colour, on the grounds that it had been supplemented with impurities! Subsequent analysis proved the fears to be groundless.

The war-time compulsion of silage making is, therefore, more of a boon than a hindrance.

THE FINCH SILO : Showing partially complete base with bitumastic strips ready for upper sections.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

MR. CHURCHILL, in announcing last week the Government plans for insurance against war risks, said that the diminution of the damage done by blind bombing from what they had expected before the war enabled the Government to take an enormous step forward in spreading the risk over the property of all classes, rich and poor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was preparing, and had, in fact, virtually completed, the preparation of a Bill for nation-wide compulsory insurance against damage to property from the enemy's fist.

Immediate needs of food and shelter were already provided for; so was loss of life and limb so far as it was possible for human beings to be compensated for such calamities; but why should we have the whole value of the buildings of the country simultaneously and universally discounted and discredited by the shadow of a sporadic sky vulture? Such a course would be financially improvident and also fiscally insane.

An appropriate charge levied on the capital value of buildings and structures of all kinds would provide a fund from which, supplemented if need be by a State subvention, everyone could be made sure that compensation for his house and home and place of business would be paid to him in one form or another at the end of the war, if not sooner, and that, where necessity arose, in the intervening period means of carrying on would not be withheld.

The Government also proposed to provide insurance against the risk of war damage for all forms of movable property, such as industrial plant, machinery, household effects, and other personal possessions which were not at present protected by insurance. This would be retrospective.

BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

CANTEEN FOR OFFICE STAFF, NORWICH.

Sub-contractors for this work were: Oak floors, Hollis Bros., Hull; plastering, Crotch and Son, Norwich; metal windows, Havers and Son, Norwich; electric lighting, washing machine, cold storage, Mann, Egerton, Norwich; asphalt flats, the Norwich and East Anglian Asphalte Co.; slicing machines, Gravity Feed Slicing Machine Co., Ltd., London; gas cooking apparatus, sinks and kitchen fittings and caféteria counter, Benham and Sons, London; gas fittings and gas supplies, the British Gas Light Co., Norwich; oak red covered chairs and oak and "Traffolyte" tables, A. E. Winter and Co., Ltd., Norwich; and crockery, cutlery and glass, Jarrolds, Norwich.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. Youngs and Son, of Norwich, and the architects Messrs. Ernest and Geoffrey Buckingham, F. & L.R.I.B.A.

SANITATION OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS

DURING the last war facilities for shelter during air raids were given to the public on the platforms of Underground railway stations. At the outset of this war, however, the railway companies concerned decided that these facilities would not be allowed again. They have now given way owing to persistent and determined demands from the public for every available shelter during the bombing attacks, so that a familiar sight is the occupation of the platforms to within a few feet of the permanent way night by night, and in many stations throughout the day also, by citizens and travellers literally camping out. Finally, the sides of staircases are being invaded as the platforms are filled up.

Those who have secured a pitch consider it wise, if possible, to keep it under guard day and night, because the newcomers are steadily increasing, and undoubtedly the prescribed space is in growing danger of overcrowding. At those stations where camping by day is not allowed, queues begin to form early in the day for admission in the late evening.

It is therefore not surprising that the railway companies concerned have been caught unprepared for the many attendant emergencies arising from this use, such a boon to the public as it has proved, of their premises.

The most pressing problem of the moment is the provision of sanitary arrangements, including ablution accommodation, latrines, ventilation and heating.

Since the drainage systems are in all cases laid at a higher level, ordinary drainage is impracticable, and emergency measures at present taken entail some sort of raising of the foul waste, and the methods of doing this are extemporary, and an efficient engineering scheme would be so costly in labour and materials that, if possible, it should be avoided when these are needed for the general war effort.

In their dilemma the railway companies, who are years behind with their sanitary arrangements, have appealed urgently to the local authorities for help, although, as we know, their premises are not subject to the by-laws of local authorities, and consequently have no claim on that help. The local authorities are already put to it to find enough men and materials to make good war damage to property and roadways promptly, so that it is humanly impossible for them to take over these additional burdens, which are mainly and obviously most heavy where the local authorities are themselves most pressed.

How, then, should the urgent problem of the efficient sanitary control of these emergency shelters be provided for?

We suggest that a sanitary corps of trained and qualified men (who are actually available in numbers at short notice) should be formed, so that with their knowledge and experience they may at once set going measures to prevent very real dangers to the public. Local authorities are ready to grapple with the difficulties if given the necessary powers by this legislation.

Control of Brick Prices.

The Board of Trade have made an Order (S.R. and O., 1940, 1806) applying the Prices of Goods Act to all kinds of building bricks. The effect of this Order is that the prices of bricks may not be raised above the prices charged on August 21, 1939, by more than is reasonably justified in view of the increase in the costs of making and distributing them. The Order applies to all sales of bricks, whether by manufacturers, merchants, builders, or other persons. Any person who has reason to suppose that he has been overcharged for bricks after October 10 should report the matter to the Local Price Regulation Committee for his district. Copies of the Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

A.R.P. SCHEMES

LONDON.

BANSTEAD.—U.D.C. placed contract with C. S. Poole for wardens' post at a school.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. instructed S. to carry out strengthening works for shelter purposes, at £654.

TWICKENHAM. — Middlesex C.C. has given consent to T.C. for communal shelters to accommodate 3,852 in various parts of district, at £8,185 10s. Contractors: Wyatt, Ltd.; Limpus and Son, Ltd., and W. C. Petty and Son.

WESTMINSTER.—City Council recommends removal of sandbag walling and replacement with brickwork at 3 sites, at £3,944 16s.; adaptation and strengthening work at 7 premises, at £2,423 13s.; shelters at residential institutions, at £1,305 16s.; covering roofs of surface shelters on 8 sites with bitumen, etc., £225; shelter in Oxford-st., £500; additional protective works at 3 major casualty depots, at £650.

PROVINCIAL.

ATHERSTONE.—R.D.C. to erect domestic communal shelters for 2,500 houses.

BACUP.—T.C. to prepare plans for shelters for 10 per cent. of population. Plans by H. Guffogg, B.E.

BANGOR.—T.C. propose public shelters at Penybryn, James'-st., Hendrewen-rd., Penrhos, Upper Bangor. Plans by Price Davies, B.S.

BINGLEY.—U.D.C. propose 18 shelters at Gilstaed estate, Ferncliffe; 9 at Crossflatts; 7 at Ryshworth. Plans by E. O. Robinson, S.

BOLSOVER. — U.D.C. placed following contracts for shelters: J. Crowden, New Station-rd.; M. Stubbins, High-st.; E. Shilling, Lime Kiln Fields; T. Beighton, Ltd., Station-rd., Birmingham; H. B. Mann, Carsie-rd., Sutton-in-Ashfield; Crooks and Butler, Ltd., Victoria-st., Mansfield. Plans by H. Taylor, architect, Regal-chambs., Cavendish-st., Chesterfield. The rest of the contractors are of Bolsover.

BRANDON.—U.D.C. received consent to build 173 communal shelters and to carry out alterations to many domestic shelters. Work will cost £26,000. Plans by F. Hedley, architect.

BROSELEY.—U.D.C. to prepare plans for public shelters and strengthening of basements and cellars. Plans by F. Richards, S.

CHESHIRE.—C.C. to provide 21 additional domestic and public shelters at Grappenhall and Thelwall. Plans by F. Anstead Browne, County Architect, Chester.

CHORLEY. — T.C. propose "deep" shelters.—R.D.C. propose public shelters at Whittle-le-Woods, Clayton-le-Woods, Buxton and Heath Charnock. Plans by W. Cotterill, S., High-st.

CONISBOROUGH. — U.D.C. to erect shelters on 143 sites. Plans by H. Thirlwall, S.

CUMBERLAND.—E.C. propose shelters for all schools. Plans by J. H. Haughan, County Architect, The Courts, Carlisle.

DENBY DALE.—U.D.C. to erect public shelters in unspecified areas, and communal shelter at Emley.

DEWSBURY.—Plans approved for 33 public shelters for 1,154 persons, at £2,273. Plans by M. H. Forward, Borough Architect.

DURHAM.—City Council propose more domestic shelters. Plans by J. W. Green, City E.

EASINGTON.—A.R.P. Committee secured sanction to provide shelters.

FELLING-ON-TYNE. — T. Davidson, Felling-on-Tyne, secured contract for 15 shelters in Fax-st., and W. G. Knott, Pelaw, Felling-on-Tyne, for 6 communal shelters at Heworth Colliery for U.D.C.—For erection of domestic shelters in Union-st., Howard-st., Clayton-ter., Greenbourne-ter., Albion-st., and Heworth Colliery, contract of William Leech, 2, Clayton-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, accepted in lieu of tender of Gavin Brown and Co., Ltd.—E.C. proposes further shelters.—S. to report on draining of shelters, and to prepare plans and estimates for another 56 domestic shelters and 11 communal shelters.—Regional Officer of Ministry of Home Security approved further shelters, at £1,988.—Sanction received to spend £500 on wardens' posts, provision of steel windows and sanitary accommodation in wardens' posts.

GATESHEAD.—F. H. Patterson, B.E., prepared plans for shelters in school playgrounds. Tenders being obtained.

GILLINGHAM.—Kemp Bros., of Rainham, secured contract for erecting series of brick shelters for houses for which Anderson shelters were not available, for T.C.

HASLINGDEN.—T.C. propose rest rooms, offices and shelter at A.F.S. headquarters.

HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL.—Plans approved for domestic communal shelters for 252 persons at Woodford, at £529; in other districts for 1,176 persons, at £2,328. Contract placed with Vernon and Smith, Ltd., Station-st., for brick shelter.

HETTON.—U.D.C. propose to make shelters in their area watertight by concreting. J. Butterworth, S.

HINCKLEY.—U.D.C. to proceed with 54 communal shelters. — Plans passed: Shelters, Brick Kiln-st., Hinckley, for P. Beasley and Co.; auxiliary fire station, for Moore and Osborne, Ltd.

HORBURY.—U.D.C. propose 100 domestic surface shelters to plans by Wm. Huson, architect, Leeds-rd., Newton Hill. Contractors are H. Smith and Son, Northfield-la., H. Fallas and Son, Twitch Hill, and H. Hemingway, Shepstye-rd. All of Horbury.

HULL.—T.C. approved £20,000 for lighting and £27,300 for provision of doors, bunks and seats in shelters.

HUYTON-WITH-ROBY.—Contracts for 140 brick domestic shelters for U.D.C. placed with: Randle, Wardle and Pilkington, Huyton; J. Lucas and Sons, Prescott; North Western Estates, Ltd.; Ebbs, Ltd.; Paramount Estates, Ltd.; J. R. Ruddock; W. B. Clare; J. P. Molyneux, Prescot; R. S. Ellison, St. Helens. Rest of Liverpool. Plans by A. W. Thomas, E. and S.

KIRKBURTON.—U.D.C. to erect 10 public and 40 domestic shelters. Plans by F. Hobson, S.

MATLOCK.—U.D.C. propose A.R.P. work for 6 council schools.

MORLEY.—T.C. preparing plans for public and domestic shelters. Plans by F. Turner, B.S.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.—U.D.C. propose additional domestic communal shelters for 6,000. Plans by J. Walmsley, S.

NORTHALLERTON. — U.D.C. to build shelters. Plans by D. E. Hillyard, S.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—R. E. Leaves, Windsor-rd., Higher Compton, Plymouth, contractor for 7 surface shelters at Plympton and Plymstock for R.D.C. Plans by E.

POCKLINGTON.—Ainsty Building Estates, of York, accepted at £139 19s. each, for 10 shelters for R.D.C. Plans by Jas. M. Murdie, S.

RHYL.—U.D.C. to erect 20 public shelters. Plans by T. Lomax, S.

RICHMOND (YORKS).—B.E. to prepare plan for shelters.

ROCHDALE.—T.C. to erect shelters at Freehold; basement shelter at a school and surface shelter to other schools. Plans by B.S.

ROTHWELL.—U.D.C. propose auxiliary fire station.—Council approved sites for 76 communal shelters and 16 sites for domestic shelters. Plans by F. Hartley, Council Offices.

RYTON-ON-TYNE.—U.D.C. received permission to build shelters at Ryton and Greenside, at £536.

SALFORD.—T.C. proposes construction of "deep" shelters for 20,000 persons, at £240,000. Plans by W. A. Walker, B.E.

SKELTON AND BROTTON.—Communal and domestic shelters to be built, at £5,000. Plans by R. Sawtell, C.E., County Hall, Northallerton.

STAFFS.—C.C. to erect public shelters at Bobbington, Ipstones, King's Bromley and Kingsley. Plans by K. L. Murray, County Architect, Stafford.

STAVELEY.—U.D.C. prepared to erect shelters.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—R.D.C. to build further shelters to plans by S.

SUNDERLAND.—Direct labour to be employed on additional A.R.P. work at schools.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.—T.C. propose domestic communal shelters on Thorne housing estate. Plans by A. Cordwell, B.S.

THORNTON-CLEVELEYS. — U.D.C. to erect public shelters for 900 persons and provide additional first-aid posts. Plans by H. Anderson, S.

WAKEFIELD.—T.C. propose 3 additional shelters. Plans by S. G. Walmsley, C.E.

WHITBY.—U.D.C. instructed the Electrical E. to submit estimate of cost of heating public shelters.—Council to arrange with local builders for shelters.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — Contract placed with C. E. Dudley and Son, Powlett-st.; E. G. Lester, Ltd., Cannock-rd., Stafford, and G. W. Yates, Ltd., for 60 public shelters at schools for E.C. Plans by H. B. Robinson, B.S. Rest of contractors of Wolverhampton.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—Plans prepared for new cleansing station at police station. Plans by T. Somers, Office and Public Works. Excavation, brick and mason works by Hunter and Clark, Ltd., Glasgow, at £1,406 6s. 2d.

GLASGOW.—Emergency Committee instructed City E. to prepare plans for a "sunk" shelter to accommodate 250 persons.—Additional tenement shelters to be constructed to accommodate 2,190 persons.

MOTHERWELL-WISHAW. — Ministry of Home Security approved T.C.'s proposal to erect 400 domestic shelters accommodating 19,200, at £40,673. Three lowest offers were: W. Chambers and Sons, Ltd.; Scott and Co.; and Murdoch MacKenzie, Ltd. These have been accepted.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

TWICKENHAM.—BUILDING.—Plans passed by T.C. as follows: Mr. W. Alexander, proposed extensions to existing factory at Teddington; Messrs. Martin and Co., alterations to 91, Station-rd., Hampton.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies Registry.

WELLS AND PARTNERS, LTD. (363447).—Registered October 3. 11, Station-square, Harrogate. Builders, etc. Nominal capital: £100.

W. BOND (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (363473).—Registered October 5. Painters, plasterers, etc. Nominal capital: £500. Director: W. Bond, 86, Victoria-street, Hucknall, Notts.

D. D. BELL, LTD. (363408).—Registered October 1. 157, Breckfield-road North, Liverpool. Builders' merchants, builders, ironmongers, etc. Nominal capital: £500.

COSWELLS, LTD. (363493). — Registered October 7. 2, Brooklands-road, Sale, Manchester. Builders, contractors, etc. Nominal capital: £1,000.

EMERGENCY INQUIRY BUREAU

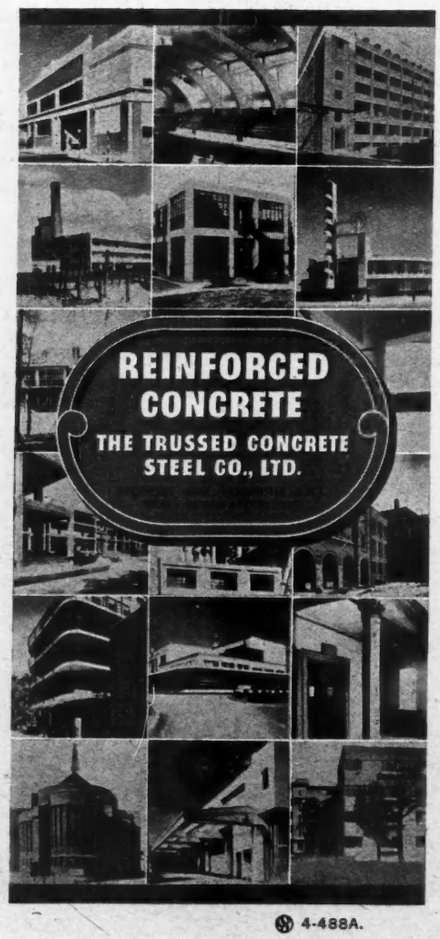
Questions from readers arising out of War-time difficulties and recent Emergency legislation will be answered by a special staff of contributors. Questions, which should be addressed to the Editor, should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Collecting Information about A.R. Damage.

SIR,—*You will have seen that the Air Ministry recently circulated architectural and engineering societies, insurance and public utility companies, etc., to the effect that these are breaking the Defence Regulations of 1939 by collecting information about air-raid damage. It seems clear that the strict enforcement of this provision not only deprives architects, surveyors and engineers of work which is particularly within their province, but also would impede owners of property from establishing the extent of damage that had occurred. Can anything be done to secure revision of this ruling?* ANXIOUS.

We have referred the question raised by our correspondent to the Director of Intelligence, the Air Ministry, who now replies:—"I am directed to refer to your letter of October 10, 1940, with reference to the collating of the results of damage to property occasioned by air raids. I am to state that the whole question of giving permission to compile such records is in process of being taken over by the Home Office, who will be issuing detailed instructions in due course.

"For your information I am to add that the general policy is to restrict the knowledge of any particular piece of damage to the individuals directly concerned with it. There would be no objection to your compiling a record of such damage as is notified to you by your individual members provided the record is treated as a highly confidential document and its circulation restricted to the minimum number of individuals directly concerned with it. It should not, for example, be distributed among your members as a circular."



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CURRENT AND PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

Banstead.—Amended application made to M.H. for £21,100 for fire brigade and ambulance station with quarters for U.D.C.

Batley.—T.C. approved: office extensions for Wm. Holton and Sons; extension to warehouse for John Hardy and Son.

Bolton.—T.C. approved: structural alteration to "Globe" hotel, Higher Bridge-st., Manchester Brewery Co., Ltd. Plans by Architect's Department, Woodside Brewery, Eccles New-rd., Salford.

Chesterfield.—T.C. approved: workshop, Steel Breaking and Construction Co., Ltd.; oil pump house, Lamps Caps, Ltd.; canteen and conveniences, Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.; offices and conveniences to works, Midland Tube Co., Ltd. Clifford Bond, architect, 71, Low Pavement.

Crook and Willington.—U.D.C. obtaining tenders for painting 610 houses.

Darlington.—T.C. approved: plans for recreation room for Darlington Rolling Mills Athletic and Welfare Club.

Dartford.—R.D.C. received consent of M.H. to borrowing £4,152 to cover purchase of land acquired at Stone for houses for working classes.

Drighlington.—T. Holdsworth and Sons, Ltd., Hill Top Mills, prepared plans for extensions to works.

Galway.—Corporation received sanction for tender at £25,216 for seventy new houses at Shantalla.

Golborne. — U.D.C. seeking sanction to borrow £24,128 for house drains.

Hinckley.—U.D.C. approved: meat house for Barwell and District Co-operative Society.

Liversidge.—Versel's, Ltd., Raynor Mills, Halifax-rd., prepared plans for extensions.

Manchester.—A. McDonald, architect, 70, Newport-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, prepared plans for six houses for G. Halsall.—T.C. approved: mission hall, Wythenshawe, Trustees of Gospel Mission, J. Gill, sec., 14, Warwick-dr., Sale; additions to works, Bridgwater Estates Co., Ltd., Estate Office, Worsley; additions, Marlborough hotel, Upper Mosside. and Lever-st., Hulme, Walker and Homfray, Ltd., Woodside Brewery, Salford, G. Westcott and Son (F.), architects, 31, Byrom-st., Deansgate; additions to offices, Duke-st. and Duke-pl., Knott Mill, E. and F. Beattie; additions to works and boiler house to works, Sharston-rd., Northenden, T. French and Sons, Ltd., Cornbrook. H. S. Fairhurst and Son, architects, 55, Brown-st.; Multiproducts building, dining room and cloakroom to works, I.C.I., Ltd., Hexagon House, Blackley; alterations to factory, Cheetham, D. Horwich, 1, Brazennose st. J. P. Bonnell, architect, 10, Holly-rd., Swinton.

Middleton.—T.C. approved: Manchester Waterworks Dept., new Dutch barn.

Rotherham.—T.C. approved: works extensions, Howell and Co., Ltd., Wincobank, Sheffield; workshop, J. J. Habershon and Sons, Ltd., Holmes Mill.

Rugby.—T.C. Approved: Additions and alterations to hospital of St. Cross, for Board of Management. W. T. Loveday (A.), 2a, Lawrence Sheriffe-rd.

Stroud.—R.D.C. approved: six semi-detached houses at Pitchcombe for Frank Smith and Son, Whiteshill; alterations and additions to Sperry's Factory.

Swansea.—C.B. recommend £13,000 for new mains and switch house, etc., at a power station.—Plans passed for temporary buildings: Mission hall, Phillip-st., for J. Davies; hall, for Welfare Committee; hall, for Swansea Unemployed Association; factory, for W. Thomas; wards, for Public Assistance Committee.

Westminster.—City Council recommended: Protective works at 16 public conveniences, at £580.

Wing.—R.D.C. approved: additions, Boot Inn, Soulbury, Home Co, Northall, and Welcote Ivinghoe.

Worksop.—T.C. approved: additions to bakery for V. H. Cheetham.

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* See also List of Contracts Open.

** **In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced.**

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open, but not included in this list, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender, unless stated to the contrary. The dates at the head of paragraphs are those for the submission of tenders; a dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained. Abbreviations: (A.) for A.R.I.B.A.; B. of E. for Board of Education; B.C. for Borough Council; B.E. for Borough Engineer; B.S. for Borough Surveyor; C. for Clerk; C.B. for County Borough; C.C. for County Council; C.E. for County Engineer; C.S. for County Surveyor; D.S. for District Surveyor; E. for Engineer; E.C. for Education Committee; (F.) for F.R.I.B.A.; (L.) for L.R.I.B.A.; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; P.C. for Parish Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; S. for Surveyor; T.C. for Town Clerk and Town Council; and U.D.C. for Urban District Council.

BUILDING.

OCTOBER 21.

Dronfield U.D.C.—Mess room and sleeping quarters and for alterations of fire brigade station, Hallowes-la. S.

Worksop T.C.—17 public shelters. B.E., Park House.

Welshpool T.C.—Slaughter-house. S., Broad-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCTOBER 22.

Abercarn U.D.C.—Public shelter at West End, Abercarn, and 15 communal shelters at Crumlin. M. T. Benjamin, S.

Leeds T.C.—Water supply to trench shelters on various sites. W. S. Cameron, City E.

Sheringham U.D.C.—Shelters. F. Hall-Smith, S.

OCTOBER 24.

Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.—Concrete lining of domestic steel shelters in wet ground. E. A. Lister, E. and S.

OCTOBER 26.

Stroud R.D.C.—Central fire station. R. Bird, E. Dep. £2 2s.

OCTOBER 28.

Bury C.B.—First-aid post, Huntley Mount-rd. B.E., Bank-st.

Blackwall R.D.C.—Shelters. A. H. Elliott, Dale Close, 100, Chesterfield-rd. South, Mansfield. Dep. £2 2s.

OCTOBER 30.

Anglesey C.C.—Porter's lodge, Druid Isolation Hospital, Bodffordd. F. A. Roberts, architect, Earl-chambs., Mold. Dep. £2 2s.

PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, &c.

OCTOBER 19.

Middlesbrough Corporation.—Electrical installations in public basement air raid shelters. Preston Kitchen, T.C.

OCTOBER 21.

Crook and Willington U.D.C.—External painting 610 council houses. Wm. G. Omand, C.

Manchester T.C.—Taking down old warehouses in Tib-st., Scholes-st. and Foundry-la. City Architect. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Middlesbrough C.B.—Slating of purifier house roof at gas works. Preston Kitchen, T.C.

OCTOBER 22.

Bedfordshire E.C.—Installation of electric light, etc., in connection with new technical college, Luton. County Architectural Dept., Shire Hall, Bedford. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 25.

Devizes T.C.—Exterior painting: 37, New Park-st., 21-23, New Park-st., 2-9, Carnals-ct., 54, New Park-st. and houses at rear. A. W. Jakeway, B.S.

Wisbech.—Interior decoration of Spiritualist Church, Alexandra-rd. Miss D. Richardson, 22, Agenoria-st.

OCTOBER 26.

East Kesteven R.D.C.—Oak fences as follows: 70 yds. Dorrington Fen pumping station, and 100 yds. North Kyme housing site. E. and S.

OCTOBER 28.

West Riding C.C.—Conversion of offices, drainage, new lavatory basins, etc., at Bradfield Wharncliffe Side school. Education Officer, Wakefield.

NO DATE.

Pocklington R.D.C.—Painting of council houses. J. Stanley Brown, C.

MATERIALS.

OCTOBER 31.

Manchester Corporation.—Paints, etc. B. B. Jones, Director of Public Cleansing, Town Hall.

NOVEMBER 14.

South African Public Works Dept.—Electric light fittings for new Magistrates' Courts at Johannesburg. Chairman, Union Tender and Supplies Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria. Dept. of Overseas Trade, S.W.1. (Ref. T. 21976/40.)

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

OCTOBER 30.

South Molton R.D.C.—Pumphouse sedimentation tank and filter beds for water supply scheme. Rofe and Raffety, engineers, 42, Salisbury-av., Cheam. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 21.

South African Public Works Dept., Johannesburg.—Ventilating plant, new General Post Office, Cape Town. Chairman, Union Tender and Supplies Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria. Dept. of Overseas Trade. (Ref. T. 22061/40.)

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

OCTOBER 28.

Bradford T.C.—Widening of part of Leaventhorpe-la. in front of new Thornton grammar school. City E. and S., 6, Victoria-sq. Dep. £1 1s.

Pembroke R.D.C.—Supplying, laying and jointing of approx. 3 miles of 3-in. spun cast-iron mains and fittings for extension of Manorbier Lydstep supply. J. Owen Parry and Lewis, consulting engineers, Ammanford. Dep. £2 2s.

FEDERATED EMPLOYERS'

Insurance Association Ltd.

(non-tariff)

Head Office:
8, King St., Manchester

London Office:
23, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

All Classes of Insurance Transacted

(Except Life and Marine)

The Leading Office for

Contract Guarantee Bonds

Public Appointments.

OCTOBER 21.

***Southampton C.B.**—Two Architectural Assistants; two Juvenile Learners and one General Clerk. B.E. Dept.

OCTOBER 28.

***Walthamstow T.C.**—Two Temporary Architectural Assistants. Francis G. Garner, T.C.

OCTOBER 29.

***Leeds T.C.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant. W. S. Cameron, City E.

NO DATE.

***Hammersmith B.C.**—Two Architectural Assistants and two Technical Assistants. B.E. and S.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Examinations, July, 1940.

FOLLOWING is the pass list in the above examinations:—

GRADUATESHIP EXAMINATION: J. Baptie, C. T. G. Boucher, C. E. Brown, P. D. R. Clarke, J. Conner, H. J. Cook, G. F. Hodgson, P. Howkins, D. A. Hughes, F. P. Lucas, H. Lucas, J. W. Martin, D. G. G. Maynard, R. C. Moore, W. H. Rees, J. Saddington, W. Taylor, A. V. Waddell, R. T. Walters, L. E. Ward, and B. N. Wright.

ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION: A. L. Arnold, N. E. Back, W. H. Bartlett, V. Baxter, F. B. Bott, D. Brown, M. K. Bryce, D. H. Carrack, R. T. Cook, K. P. D'Aintree, J. K. Dancer, K. G. Dash, D. Durkin, S. Fairey, W. A. Fairhurst, A. J. Francis, W. G. N. Geddes, F. A. Gerard, R. F. Godman, J. Gray, J. C. Gray, F. M. Green, H. G. Hale, A. Harker, J. H. Higgins, A. G. R. Hill, E. Hodgson, H. A. Hodson, C. H. D. Howitz, B. D. Jones, J. C. Kilburn, S. F. J. Knight, P. B. Macfarlane, A. F. Mason, H. K. Melson, D. Milliken, J. B. Neil, W. E. Parsons, S. J. Pells, W. Pickering, J. J. Robson, J. W. Rutter, N. C. Sidwell, F. Simpson, J. W. Stagg, W. Taylor, N. R. Tembe, H. W. Thrower, W. A. Tilbrook, J. G. Veryard, A. V. Waddell, R. C. Westbrook, B. N. Wright, and W. S. Yates.

Scottish Planning Board Urged.

Appointment of a Scottish Planning Board to prepare housing and other schemes of social reconstruction was advocated by Lord Provost P. J. Dollan, President, at the opening of the 65th annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Glasgow. He stated that there must be no repetition of the muddle after the last war, when men who were told that they were fighting for a land fit for heroes came back to live in slums. The Government should appoint a Housing Board for Scotland which would sweep away all local boundaries, mobilise manpower and resources, and build houses on the most suitable sites.

Sir William Whyte, in a paper on housing and planning, said that Scotland needed 300,000 houses to replace slums and provide for an increase in the population. He urged the Government to prepare a long-term housing policy, with freedom to local authorities to build on sites in accordance with what they thought necessary to meet the needs of the working classes. He agreed with the Lord Provost that planning should be built from the national rather than the local aspect. Subsidies should be increased and revised periodically to meet any changes in costs of labour and materials.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st JUNE, 1940

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors]

	Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.
Aberavon	1/9	1/4½
Aberdare	1/9	1/4½
Abergavenny	1/9	1/4½
Abingdon	1/7½	1/3
Accrington	1/9	1/4½
Aldeburgh	1/5½	1/1½
Aldershot	1/7½	1/3
Alfreton	1/9	1/4½
Alnwick	1/8½	1/3½
Altrincham	1/9	1/4½
Amble	1/8½	1/3½
Amersham	1/7½	1/3
Ammanford	1/9	1/4½
Andover	1/7	1/2½
Ardingley	1/7	1/2½
Arundel	1/7	1/2½
Ascot	1/7	1/2½
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1/9	1/4½
Ashford (Kent)	1/7	1/2½
Ashford (Middlesex)	1/9	1/4½
Ashington	1/8½	1/3½
Ashtead	1/9	1/4½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/9	1/4½
Aylesbury	1/7	1/2½
Aylsham	1/6	1/2
Bagshot	1/7	1/2½
Banbury	1/7	1/2½
Barnsley	1/9	1/4½
Barnstaple	1/7	1/2½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/9	1/4½
Barry	1/9	1/4½
Basingstoke	1/7	1/2½
Bath	1/8½	1/3½
Batley	1/9	1/4½
Beaconsfield	1/7½	1/3
Beccles	1/5½	1/1½
Bedford	1/8½	1/3½
Berkhamsted	1/7	1/2½
Berwick	1/8½	1/3½
Beverley	1/9	1/4½
Bexhill-on-Sea	1/7½	1/3
Bideford	1/7	1/2½
Biggleswade	1/7	1/2½
Billericay	1/6½	1/2½
Birchington	1/7	1/2½
Birkenhead	‡§1/11	¶
Birmingham†	1/9	1/4½
Bishop Auckland	1/9	1/4½
Bishops Stortford	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/9	1/4½
Blackpool	1/9	1/4½
Blyth	1/9	1/4½
Bognor Regis	1/7	1/2½
Bolton	1/9	1/4½
Bournemouth	1/8	1/3½
Bracknell	1/7	1/2½
Bradford	1/9	1/4½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/6	1/2
Braintree	1/7	1/2½
Brentwood	1/8½	1/3½
Bridgwater	1/7½	1/3
Bridlington	1/8½	1/3½
Brighouse	1/9	1/4½
Brighton	1/8	1/3½
Bristol	1/9	1/4½
Broadstairs	1/7	1/2½
Bromsgrove	1/8½	1/3½
Buckley	1/9	1/4½
Bungay	1/5	1/1½
Burnham-on-Crouch	1/5½	1/1½
Burnley	1/9	1/4½
Burslem	1/9	1/4½
Burton-on-Trent	1/9	1/4½
Bury	1/9	1/4½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/6½	1/2½
Buxton	1/8½	1/3½
Byfleet	1/7½	1/3
Cambridge	1/9	1/4½
Canterbury	1/7	1/2½
Cardiff	1/9	1/4½
Carlisle	1/9	1/4½
Carnforth	1/9	1/4½
Castleford	1/9	1/4½
Caterham	1/9	1/4½
Chard	1/6	1/2
Chatham	1/8	1/3½
Chelmsford	1/8½	1/3½
Cheltenham	1/8	1/3½
Chepstow	1/8½	1/3½
Chertsey	1/8	1/3½
Chester	1/9	1/4½
Chesterfield	1/9	1/4½
Chichester	1/7	1/2½
Chorley	1/9	1/4½
Cirencester	1/6½	1/2½
Clacton	1/7	1/2½
Cleveleys	1/9	1/4½
Clitheroe	1/9	1/4½
Cobham (Surrey)	1/8	1/3½
Colchester	1/8½	1/3½
Colwyn Bay	1/8	1/3½
Congleton	1/8½	1/3½
Coventry	1/9	1/4½
Cranbrook	1/7	1/2½
Cranleigh	1/7	1/2½
Crawley	1/7	1/2½
Crewe	1/8½	1/3½
Cromer	1/6	1/2
Crowborough	1/7	1/2½
Cuckfield	1/7	1/2½
Darlington	1/9	1/4½
Darwen	1/9	1/4½
Daventry	1/7½	1/3
Deal	1/7	1/2½
Denbigh	1/8	1/3½
Derby	1/9	1/4½
Devizes	1/6	1/2
Dewsbury	1/9	1/4½
Didcot	1/7	1/2½
Diss	1/5½	1/1½
Doncaster	1/9	1/4½
Dorchester	1/6½	1/2½
Dorking	1/7½	1/3
Dover	1/7	1/2½
Dovercourt	1/7	1/2½
Driffield	1/7½	1/3
Droitwich	1/8½	1/3½
Dudley	1/9	1/4½
Dunstable	1/7½	1/3
Durham City	1/9	1/4½
Eastbourne	1/8	1/3½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/9	1/4½
East Grinstead	1/7	1/2½
Edenbridge	1/7	1/2½
Ely	1/6	1/2
Epping	1/9	1/4½
Exeter	1/8½	1/3½
Exmouth	1/7½	1/3
Fakenham	1/6	1/2
Falmouth	1/7½	1/3
Fareham	1/8	1/3½
Faversham	1/7	1/2½
Felixstowe	1/8	1/3½
Filey	1/7½	1/3
Fleetwood	1/9	1/4½
Flint	1/9	1/4½
Folkestone	1/7	1/2½
Frinton-on-Sea	1/7	1/2½
Frome	1/6	1/2
Gainsborough	1/8	1/3½
Gateshead	1/9	1/4½
Gillingham (Kent)	1/8	1/3½
Glossop	1/9	1/4½
Gloucester	1/8½	1/3½
Godalming	1/7	1/2½
Goole	1/9	1/4½
Gosport	1/8½	1/3½
Grantham	1/8	1/3½
Gravesend	1/8½	1/3½
Great Yarmouth	1/7	1/2½
Grimsby	1/9	1/4½
Guildford	1/7	1/2½
Guilsborough	1/7½	1/3
Halifax	1/9	1/4½
Hanley	1/9	1/4½
Harpenden	1/8	1/3½
Harrogate	1/9	1/4½
Hartlepools	1/9	1/4½
Harwich	1/7	1/2½
Haslemere	1/7	1/2½
Hastings	1/7	1/2½
Hatfield	1/8½	1/3½
Haywards Heath	1/7	1/2½
Hednesford	1/8½	1/3½
Hemel Hempstead	1/8	1/3½
Henley-on-Thames	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/7	1/2½
Herne Bay	1/7	1/2½
Hertford	1/8½	1/3½
Heysham	1/9	1/4½
Hitchin	1/8	1/3½
Hoddesdon	1/8½	1/3½
Holt (Norfolk)	1/5½	1/1½
Horley	1/7	1/2½
Horsham	1/7	1/2½
Horwich	1/9	1/4½
Huddersfield	1/9	1/4½
Hull	1/9	1/4½
Hunstanton	1/6	1/2
Huntingdon	1/6½	1/2½
Ilfracombe	1/7	1/2½
Ingatestone	1/7½	1/3
Ipswich	1/8½	1/3½
Isle of Thanet	1/7	1/2½
Isle of Wight	1/6½	1/2½
Keighley	1/9	1/4½
Kenilworth	1/9	1/4½
Kettering	1/9	1/4½
Kidderminster	1/8½	1/3½
King's Lynn	1/7	1/2½
Kirkham	1/9	1/4½
Knowle	1/8½	1/3½
Lancaster	1/9	1/4½
Leamington	1/9	1/4½
Leatherhead	1/8	1/3½
Leeds	1/9	1/4½
Leicester	1/9	1/4½
Leighton Buzzard	1/6	1/2
Letchworth	1/8	1/3½
Lewes	1/7	1/2½
Lichfield	1/8	1/3½
Lincoln	1/9	1/4½
Littlehampton	1/7	1/2½
Liverpool	‡§1/11	¶
Llandudno	1/8	1/3½
Llanelly	1/9	1/4½
London—		
12m. radius	•1/10½	1/5½
12-15 m. radius	•1/10	1/5
Long Eaton	1/9	1/4½
Longton	1/9	1/4½
Loughborough	1/9	1/4½
Louth	1/7½	1/3
Lowestoft	1/7	1/2½
Luton	1/8½	1/3½
Macclesfield	1/8½	1/3½
Maidenhead	1/8	1/3½
Maidstone	1/7½	1/3
Malvern	1/7½	1/3
Manchester	1/9	1/4½
Manningtree	1/6	1/2
Mansfield	1/9	1/4½
March	1/6	1/2
Margate	1/7	1/2½
Market Harborough	1/8	1/3½
Matlock	1/7½	1/3
Melton Constable	1/5½	1/1½
Melton Mowbray	1/8	1/3½
Merthyr	1/9	1/4½
Middlesbrough	1/9	1/4½
Middleton	1/9	1/4½
Middlewich	1/8½	1/3½
Milford Haven	1/7½	1/3
Morecambe	1/9	1/4½
Morley	1/9	1/4½
Mundesley	1/6	1/2
Nantwich	1/8½	1/3½
Nelson	1/9	1/4½
Newark-on-Trent	1/8½	1/3½
Newbury	1/7	1/2½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/9	1/4½
Newcastle-u.-Lyme	1/9	1/4½
New Forest	1/7	1/2½
Newmarket	1/7	1/2½
Newport, Mon.	1/9	1/4½
Newport Pagnell	1/7	1/2½
Northampton	1/9	1/4½
Norwich	1/9	1/4½
Nottingham	1/9	1/4½
Nuneaton	1/9	1/4½
Oakham	1/7½	1/3
Oldham	1/9	1/4½
Ormskirk	1/9	1/4½
Oxford	1/8½	1/3½
Oxted	1/7½	1/3
Paignton	1/8½	1/3½
Peterborough	1/8½	1/3½
Plymouth	1/9	1/4½
Pontefract	1/9	1/4½
Pontypridd	1/9	1/4½
Port Talbot	1/9	1/4½
Portsmouth	1/8½	1/3½
Preston	1/9	1/4½
Pulborough	1/7	1/2½
Ramsgate	1/7	1/2½
Reading	1/8½	1/3½
Redditch	1/8½	1/3½
Redhill	1/7½	1/3
Ripon	1/7½	1/3
Rochdale	1/9	1/4½
Rochester	1/8	1/3½
Rugby	1/9	1/4½
Saffron Walden	1/6	1/2
St. Albans	1/8½	1/3½
St. Helens	1/9	1/4½
St. Neots	1/6½	1/2½
Salisbury City	1/6½	1/2½
Salisbury Plain	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/7½	1/3
Saxmundham	1/5½	1/1½
Scarborough	1/8½	1/3½
Scunthorpe	1/9	1/4½
Selby	1/9	1/4½
Sevenoaks	1/7½	1/3
Sheerness	1/7	1/2½
Sheffield	1/9	1/4½
Shipley	1/9	1/4½
Shoeburyness	1/8½	1/3½
Shoreham	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/8½	1/3½
Sittingbourne	1/7	1/2½
Skegness	1/8	1/3½
Sleaford	1/7½	1/3
Slough	1/8	1/3½
Southampton	1/8½	1/3½
Southend-on-Sea	1/8½	1/3½
Southport	1/9	1/4½
South Shields	1/9	1/4½
Spalding	1/7	1/2½
Stafford	1/8½	1/3½
Staines	1/8	1/3½
Stamford	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/8	1/3½
Stockport	1/9	1/4½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/9	1/4½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/9	1/4½
Stourbridge	1/9	1/4½
Stourport	1/8½	1/3½
Stowmarket	1/6	1/2
Stratford-on-Avon	1/8	1/3½
Stroud	1/8	1/3½
Sunderland	1/9	1/4½
Sutton Coldfield	1/9	1/4½
Swaffham	1/5½	1/1½
Swanage	1/7	1/2½
Swansea	1/9	1/4½
Swindon	1/7½	1/3
Tamworth	1/8½	1/3½
Taunton	1/7½	1/3
Tenterden	1/7	1/2½
Thames Haven	1/9	1/4½
Thetford	1/6½	1/2½
Thorpe Bay	1/8½	1/3½
Todmorden	1/9	1/4½
Tonbridge	1/7½	1/3
Torquay	1/8½	1/3½
Totnes	1/7	1/2½
Trowbridge	1/6	1/2
Truro	1/6½	1/2½
Tunbridge Wells	1/7½	1/3
Uppingham	1/7½	1/3
Uttoxeter	1/7½	1/3
Wakefield	1/9	1/4½
Walsall	1/9	1/4½
Walsden	1/9	1/4½
Walton-on-Naze	1/7	1/2½
Ware	1/8½	1/3½
Warminster	1/6	1/2
Warrington	1/9	1/4½
Warwick	1/9	1/4½
Wellingborough	1/8½	1/3½
Welwyn	1/8	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/9	1/4½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/5½	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/9	1/4½
Westcliff-on-Sea	1/8½	1/3½
Weston-super-Mare	1/8	1/3½
Weybridge	1/8	1/3½
Weymouth	1/7	1/2½
Whitby	1/8	1/3½
Whitstable	1/7	1/2½
Widnes	1/9	1/4½
Wigan	1/9	1/4½
Wigton	1/7½	1/3
Willington	1/9	1/4½
Wilmslow	1/9	1/4½
Winchester	1/7½	1/3
Windermere	1/7½	1/3
Windsor	1/8	1/3½
Wisbech	1/6½	1/2½
Witham	1/7	1/2½
Woking	1/7½	1/3
Wokingham	1/7	1/2½
Wolverhampton	1/9	1/4½
Woodbridge	1/6½	1/2½
Worcester	1/8½	1/3½
Workington	1/7½	1/3
Worksop	1/8½	1/3½
Worthing	1/7	1/2½
Wrexham	1/8½	1/3½
Wroxham	1/6½	1/2½
Wycombe	1/8	1/3½
Wymondham	1/6	1/2
Yeovil	1/7½	1/3
York	1/9	1/4½

• Painters 1d. less than other Craftsmen. † Plus 2d. per working day. ‡ Plasterers 1/11½.
¶ Tradesman's Labourers 1/5½. Navvies and General Labourers 1/4½.
§ Joiners, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Tilers and Masons receive 2/- per week or 4d. per day Tool Money.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland, see page 394.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS *

Note: Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. The prices for soft woods are for cash on delivery, and are subject to adjustment when the increased price of £22 per standard for national released stocks is finally fixed. At present linseed oil and genuine spirits of turpentine can only be supplied in cans in small quantities.

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Delivered to site, City and Central Area, Full Lorry Loads.	
Best Stocks	4 18 0
Second Hard Stocks	4 11 0

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.	King's Cross Station per 1,000.	To sites in W.C. District. per 1,000
2½ in. Phorpres. A discount of 6d. 1,000 only monthly account.	s. d.	s. d.
Pressed	51 0	57 0
Keyed	53 0	59 0
Single Bullnose	71 0	77 0
Rustics	71 0	77 0
Whites	71 0	77 0

	£ s. d.
White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site)	3 12 6
Best blue Pressed Staffs. (London Stns.)	8 18 0
Do. Bullnose (London Stns.)	9 8 0
Blue Wire Cuts (London Stns.)	7 15 6
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick (London Stns.):— 2½ in. 8 0 0 3 in.	9 15 0

GLAZED BRICKS. (London Stns.)

Best White Ivory		D'ble Str'tch'rs	34 10 0
and Salt Glazed		D'ble Headers	31 10 0
Stretcher	26 0 0	One side & two ends	35 10 0
Headers	25 10 0	Two sides & one end	36 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats	32 10 0	Splays and Squints	34 0 0

Second Quality, £2 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered London Area.

"PHORPRES" HOLLOW PARTITION BLOCKS.

2" per yd. sup.	2 3	3" per yd. sup.	2 9
2½" " "	2 6	4" " "	3 1

CLINKER CONCRETE.

2" per yd. sup.	1 6	3" per yd. sup.	2 0
2½" " "	1 8	4" " "	2 4

CRANHAM TERRA COTTA.

2" per yd. sup.	3 0	3" per yd. sup.	3 8
2½" " "	3 6	4" " "	4 7

HEMPSTEAD—KEYED TWO SIDES.

12" x 9" x 2"	2 6	12" x 9" x 3"	3 0
12" x 9" x 2½"	2 9	12" x 9" x 4"	3 9

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London.

SAND.

Thames Ballast	7	9 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Ballast	7	3 " "	
Pit Sand	9	9 " "	
Washed Sand	10	9 " "	
¾ in. Shingle	8	0 " "	
¾in. Broken Brick	12	0 " "	
Pan Breeze	8	3 " "	

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement. Standard Specification delivered London Area.

	£ s. d.
4 ton loads and upwards site Per ton	2 4 6
1 ton to 4 tons site	2 7 6
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots	2 2 0
"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement—	
4 ton loads and upwards site	2 10 6
1 ton to 4 tons site	2 13 6
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots	2 8 0

Stored in Reserved Bins at works. 1/6 per ton extra.

"Aquacrete" Water Repellent, "Blue Circle" cement, 30/- per ton extra or ordinary "Blue Circle" prices.

"Colorcrete" Nos. 1 and 2. Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement	3 14 6
"Colorcrete" not rapid hardening, according to colour, from £7 to £15 10s. per ton.	
"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement	9 5 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	3 14 6

NOTE.—Paper bags will be charged at the rate of 5/- nett per ton. Jute sacks charged 1s. 9d. nett each and 1/6 nett each allowed if returned to works within two weeks, in good condition.

Carriage will be paid by makers on returned empty jute sacks.

Roman Cement	£7 5	Keene's Cement, White	£6 10 0
Parian Cement	6 10	" " Pink	6 5 0

Cementone Colours for cement according to tints per cwt. from £2 16s. 0d.

PLASTER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coarse, Pink	3 12 6	Sirapite, Coarse	4 3 0
" White	4 0 0	" Finish	4 11 0
Pioneer	4 3 0		

Above prices for 4-ton loads and over London Area.

Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 15 0	Grey Stone Lime	2 10 0
Granite Chippings	1 10 0	Chalk Lime	2 10 0
		Hair per cwt.	2 7 6

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each, and credited 1s. 6d., if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 11½
BEER STONE—RANDOM BLOCK— Free on rail at Seaton Station, per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. "	3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic ft. extra, selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic ft. extra.	

	s. d.
PORTLAND STONE— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 6
Do. do. delivered on road waggons as above stations, per ft. cube	4 6
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every ft. over 20 ft. *average* and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE— F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides	22 6
HOPTON-WOOD STONE— Sawn three or four sides	27 9
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) per ft.super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 3
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 7
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) (paving) "	1 8½
1½ in. to 2 in., ditto "	1 4½
HARD YORK— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scrappled random blocks. per ft. cube	6 10
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super) per ft.super	5 7½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 9
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	3 5
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 8
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	8 9

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London are in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 7s. 6d. Moulded, 8s. 6d. Sills, 10s. 0d.

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.
Average price for prime quality.	
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 17 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube 10 6 to	0 13 0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 11 6
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube 12 6 to	0 16 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 18 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 6
Dry Australian Walnut, per ft. cube	0 19 0
Dry Queensland Silky Oak, per ft. cube	0 12 6
Dry African Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Dry African Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 8 0
Dry English Wainscot Oak, per ft. cube	0 16 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	3 0 0
Liquid Glue, per cwt. 4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SOFT WOOD.

MERCHANTABLE BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE.

	Minimum. £ s. d.	Maximum. £ s. d.
Scantlings in imported sizes, 2in. by 3in. to 4in. by 11in.	43 10 0	53 0 0

Having secured the Contract— What about the Steel Scaffolding?

For the lowest Prices apply to the Oldest Firm in The Scaffolding Trade.

STEPHENS & CARTER LTD.

The British Steel Scaffolding Co.

731-761, HARROW RD., N.W.10.

Telephone No. Ladbroke 1191 (6 lines).

PLANED BOARDS.

PRIME CLEAR BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE.

	Per standard. £ s. d.
1in. by 11in. } 1in. by 9in. }	67 10 0
	Per square. s. d.
1in. plain edge flooring	53 0
1¼in. ditto	66 6
1in. tongued and grooved	53 0
1¼in. ditto	66 6

MATCHING.

	Per square. s. d.
¾in.	37 6
¾in.	42 0
1in.	55 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Penrhyn or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	31 13 6	18 by 10	16 15 0
22 by 12	26 12 0	18 by 9	15 7 6
22 by 11	23 18 6	16 by 10	14 11 6
20 by 12	23 8 0	16 by 8	11 10 0
20 by 10	21 0 0		

TILES.

	£ s. d.
Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London	
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£4 10 0
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 7 6
Ornamental ditto	5 12 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 0
Machine-made	0 8 6

METALS.

	£ s. d.
JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION PER TON— R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£19 5 0
Plain Compound Girders	21 15 0
" " Stanchions	24 5 0
In Roof Work	28 15 0

NOTE.—These prices are for standard pieces and not special pieces of an awkward nature.

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Stations, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	19 15 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	18 5 0
¼ in.	18 15 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	17 15 0

WROUGHT TUBES AND FITTINGS.

Deliveries from works.

Deliveries from London stock further 2½% gross.

	Tubes. ½"/6" %	Tubulars. ½"/6" %	Fittings. 10/17 and 19/24 %	Flanges. ½"/2" %	Flanges. 2½"/6" %
Light weight	55½	—	48	51½	58
Heavy weight	48½	48½	40½	41½	50½
Galv. lightweight	44½	—	39½	40½	49½
Galv. heavyweight	35½	35½	31½	30½	41½

Tubes and tubulars sizes ½"/⅜" inclusive, charged extra of 5% less gross.

Fittings. Figs. 25/34 5% less gross discount.

Terms.—Nett cash end of month following date of invoice. Carriage paid on lots of £10 nett value and over.

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works, per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.

	Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop ends.
3 in.	1/4½	1/1	4d.
3½ in.	1/5½	1/2½	4d.
4 in.	1/5½	1/4½	6½d.
4½ in.	1/6½	1/8	7½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/11½	8d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/9	1/5½	4½d.
3½ in.	1/11½	1/5½	6d.
4 in.	1/11½	1/6½	7d.
4½ in.	2/0½	1/9½	8d.
5 in.	2/6	2/0½	9½d.

RAIN WATER PIPES.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends. Stock angles.	Branches.
2 in.	2/0½	1/4½	2/0
2½ in.	2/1½	1/6½	2/4½
3 in.	2/5½	1/11½	2/10½
3½ in.	2/11½	2/3½	3/4½
4 in.	3/5	2/9½	4/0½

NETT PRICES.

Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent. 2-ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES.—London Prices, ex Stock.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends.	Branches.
2 in.	3/4½	2/4½	2/10½
2½ in.	4/0½	2/7½	3/7½
3 in.	4/4½	2/10½	4/3½
3½ in.	4/5½	3/7½	5/0½
4 in.	4/10	4/0½	5/9½

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPE.

	Pipe.	Bends.	Branches.
3 in. per yd. in 9 fts.	5/1	6/1½	9/8½
cwt. qr. lbs.			
4 in. 1 1 20.	7/6	6/11½	12/2½
5 in. 1 2 22.	9/1	12/5½	18/10½
6 in. 2 0 6	10/9	14/5	25/0

Gaskin 65/- per cwt.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information. Prices are subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*contd.*),

	Per ton basis in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON.—Staffordshire Crown, Merchant quality	16 12 6	to	17 17 6
IRON—Staffordshire Marked Bars	19 10 0	to	21 10 0
Mild Steel Bars	17 8 6	to	18 18 6
Mild Steel Hoops	19 2 6	to	19 12 6
	Ex Merchant's Stock, per ton (two-ton lots).		
Soft Steel Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20 gauge	21 10 0	to	23 17 6
24 gauge	21 15 0	to	23 12 6
26 gauge	22 10 0	to	24 7 6
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 6 ft. to 9 ft.—			
20 gauge	23 11 3	to	24 16 3
24 gauge	24 1 3	to	25 6 3
26 gauge	25 6 3	to	27 1 3
Galvanised Flat Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—			
20 gauge	25 1 3	to	26 18 9
24 gauge	25 11 3	to	27 8 9
26 gauge	26 16 3	to	28 13 9
	Per ton. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cut Nails, 3 in. and up	23 10 0	to	25 0 0

ALL NETT.

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

Seamless copper tubes (basis)	per lb. 1/3
Strong sheet	,, 1/6
Thin sheet	,, 1/7
Copper nails	,, 1/6
,, wire	,, 1/6

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.
Stamped by Met. Water Board.

CRUTCH HEAD S.D. BIB COCKS FOR IRON. EASY CLEAN.

½ in.	¾ in.
34/-	53/- per doz.

CHROMIUM PLATED TOILET S.D. BIB COCKS FOR IRON. EASY CLEAN.

½ in.	¾ in.
50/-	68/- per doz.

S.D. STOP COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
37/6	53/-	87/-	202/-	288/-	460/- per doz.

S.D.S. COCKS WITH TWO UNIONS FOR LEAD.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
47/-	75/6	120/-	226/-	360/-	588/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
8/10	9/9	15/9	27/3	44/-	63/6 per doz.

HEAVY CROYDON BALL VALVES. SCREW IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
45/-	73/-	120/-	204/-	260/- per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/6	12/9	19/3	34/-	48/-	53/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
9/9	12/6	22/6	33/-	42/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREWS.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lb. Lead P...	29/-	38/-	54/-	93/-	per doz.
8 lb. Lead S...	36/-	42/-	67/-	120/-	,,

SOLDER.—Plumbers, 1/5. Tinmen's, 1/8. Blow pipe, 1/10 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in drums	per gallon	0 5 4
Boiled ,, ,, in drums	,,	0 5 7
Turpentine, in drums (10 gals.)	,,	0 5 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5-cwt. casks).		61 0 0
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 2/9 cwt.		
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots	per ton delivered	83 10 0
Red Lead. Dry (packages extra)	per ton	52 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty (1 ton lots)	per cwt.	0 17 1½
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

Turpentine substitute can be obtained and prices vary according to the quality from 2/9 gallon upwards.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine do.	,,	0 16 0
Fine Copal	,,	0 18 0
Pale Copal	,,	1 0 0
Pale Opal Carriage	,,	1 4 0
Best do.	,,	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	,,	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	,,	1 2 0
Fine Copal Flatting	,,	1 0 0
Hard Drying Oak	,,	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	,,	0 19 6
Fine Copal Varnish	,,	1 0 6
Pale do.	,,	1 12 0
Best do.	,,	1 2 6
Best Japan Gold Size		1 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 0
Knotting (patent)		0 15 0
French and Brush Polish		0 12 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY (O.Q.) AND SELECTED GLAZING QUALITY (S.Q.).

PER FOOT SUPER.

In sizes not exceeding 80 in. long or 48 in. wide or 110 united inches.

	O.Q.	S.Q.
18 oz. in 300 ft. cases	2½d.	2¾d.
24 oz. ,, 200 ft. ,,	3½d.	4d.
26 oz. ,, 200 ft. ,,	3¾d.	4¼d.
32 oz. ,, 200 ft. ,,	5¼d.	6⅛d.
24 oz. ,, 300 ft. ,,	3¾d.	3⅞d.
26 oz. ,, 300 ft. ,,	3¾d.	4⅛d.
32 oz. ,, 300 ft. ,,	5¼d.	6⅛d.
18 oz. Obscured Sheet		5⅛d.
24 oz. Obscured Sheet		6⅛d.
Fluted, 21 oz.		9d.
Enamelled, 18 oz.		5⅛d.
,, 24 oz.		6⅛d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE AND FIGURED CATHEDRAL, ETC., IN CUT SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate, ¼ in.	5½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ⅛ in.	6½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ¼ in.	6½d.
Figured rolled, and Cathedral, white	6¾d.
Figured rolled and Cathedral, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6d.
Reeded, Broad Reeded, Cross Reeded and Chevron Reeded, ¼ in. thick	0 10½

Rolled plate is the same price as rough cast double rolled.

	Per ft. s. d.
Wire Rolled, ¼ in. thick	0 9½
Wired Cast, ¼ in. thick	0 9½
Georgian Wired Cast	0 10
"Calorex" Sheet, 21 oz.	2 6
,, ,, 32 oz.	4 0
,, Cast, ⅛ in. thick	0 10
,, ,, ⅛ in. thick	1 0
,, ,, ¼ in. thick	1 2
Non Actinic Glass, ⅛ in. thick	0 9½
,, ,, ,, ⅛ in. thick	1 0
,, ,, ,, ¼ in. thick	1 2

"VITA" GLASS.

	Per ft. s. d.
"Vita" Plate Glass, about 5/32 thick:	
To 7 ft. super	5 0
Over 7 ft. super	7 6
"Vita" Sheet Glass, about 18/20 oz.	2 0
Cathedral "Vita" Glass:	
¼" thickness	2 0
5/16" ,,	3 0
5/16" Georgian Wired "Vita" Glass	3 6

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	Per ton. £ s. d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	34 10 0
Pipe in coils	34 0 0
Soil pipe	39 10 0
Compo pipe	41 5 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt. 4/- per cwt. extra and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 2/6 per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 4/- per cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton £19 10 0

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. from October 1. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classification	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹
Craftsmen	1/10	1/9½	1/9	1/8½	1/8	1/7½
Labourers	1/4½	1/4½	1/3¾	1/3½	1/3	1/2¾

Aberdeen	A	Dumfriesshire	A²	Inverness	*	Perthshire	A²
Ayrshire	A	Dundee	A	Inverurie	A²	Peterhead	A²
Banff	B	Dunoon	A	Kincardineshire	A²	Renfrewshire	A
Berwickshire	A²	East Fife	A	Kinross-shire	A	Rothesay	A
Bridge of Allan	A	East Lothian	A	Lanarkshire	A	Roxburghshire	A²
Broughty Ferry	A	Edinburgh	A	Midlothian	A	St. Andrews	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Fifeshire	A	Monifieth	A	Selkirkshire	A²
Doune	A	Forfarshire	A²	Moray and Nairn	B	Stewartry	A²
Dunblane	A	Glasgow	A	Newport	A	Stirlingshire	A
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Peeblesshire	A²	Stornoway	A²
Dumfries	A²	Hamilton	A	Perth	A	Tayport	A
						West Lothian	A

* This town has its own rates: Masons, 1/8; Carpenters, 1/8; Slaters, 1/8; Plumbers, 1/8½; Plasterers, 1/9, but 1/9½ is paid owing to the scarcity at present; Painters, 1/8 and Labourers, 1/3½.

The information given in this table is copyright. Rates of wages in England and Wales are given on page 392.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

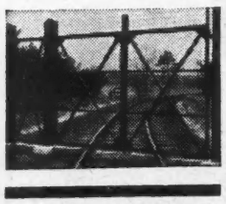
NEW BUILDINGS

COALBURN.—PREMISES.—Plans prepared by Mr. R. Simpson, 80, Coalburn-road, for new business premises.

GLASGOW. — BUILDING. — The following plans have been placed before the Dean of Guild Court for consideration :—Mr. A. Persichni, confectioner, to carry through alterations to his premises in Broomloan-road—architect, Mr. A. D. Hislop, 124, St. Vincent street; Messrs. John McLaren, building contractors, 318, Paisley-road, Glasgow, to erect builders' premises—architect, Mr. James W. Reid, 79, West Regent-street.—The following plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court :—City Bakeries, Ltd., 33, Clarendon-street, alterations to their premises—plans by Messrs. Archibald Hamilton, Ltd., 70, Glasford-street; Glasgow Sailors' Home, 7, West George-street, Glasgow, alterations to their hostel—architects, Messrs. Frank Burnet and Boston, 180, Hope-street, Glasgow; Ioco Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., joiners' shop at their works.—Plans prepared for reconstruction and additions at Messrs. Grant Bros. (Meat Canners), Ltd. Plans by Mr. John A. Russell, Cromwell-street.—Mr. Eric Sutherland, 102, Bath-street, Blythswood, prepared plans for new buildings, for the Gartness Coal Co., Ltd.—Plans prepared by Mr. Thomas J. Beveridge, 248, West George-street, Blythswood, for new premises for Messrs. Park & Paterson, Ltd.—Messrs. James Thomson & Son, The Drygate, to have new premises, from plans prepared by Mr. J. Austin Laird, architect, 55, West Regent-street, Blythswood.

HAWICK.—DYEWORKS.—At the Dean of Guild Court a petition was granted to John Turnbull and Sons, Ltd., for warrant to re-erect buildings to be used as a dyeworks. The estimated cost is £3,000.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—BUILDING.—The C.C. Plans Committee has approved the following plans :—Messrs. J. & W. Somerville, additions to their factory and offices at Lennoxtown—architect, Mr. T. O. W. Grattan, 93, Douglas-street, Glasgow; Messrs. Andrews & Cameron, Ltd., extension at their engineering works. Plans by company's structural department; Mrs. Jackson to carry out reconstruction of Hayston Farm, Campsie—architect, Mr. H. M. Baker, 121, West Regent-street, Glasgow.



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LAW REPORT

BUILDING SOCIETY'S CLAIM AS MORTGAGEES TO POSSESSION OF HOUSE AGAINST MORTGAGOR'S WIFE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Before LORDS JUSTICES SCOTT, MACKINNON, CLAUSON, LUXMOORE and GODDARD.

Temperance Permanent Building Society v. Nevitt.

In this case the Temperance Permanent Building Society, of Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., appealed from the order of Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery Division, refusing the Society's application as mortgagees of a house known as No. 25, Roseville-road, Hayes, Middlesex, for direction to the Registrar to sign judgment against the defendant, Mrs. Elsie Nevitt, for possession of the house in default of appearance.

Having regard to the importance of the question involved, the appeal was ordered to be argued before the full Court of Appeal, the only member absent being the Master of the Rolls, who was attending to his other official duties.

The facts were as follows :—

The house in question was mortgaged by the defendant's husband to the Society, and he had fallen into arrears with his payments under the mortgage, which under its terms entitled the Society to possession. Having tried to come to an arrangement with the husband and being now unaware where he was, and his wife being in possession of the house, the present proceedings were commenced against her. The husband was a sergeant in the Reserve, having been called up under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act before war was declared.

It was stated by Mr. Denning, K.C. (who appeared with Mr. G. Hewins for the Society), that the Society did not wish to take any advantage of the fact that the husband was serving in the Forces and recognised that in any event the leave of the Court must be obtained under the Courts Emergency Powers Act before Mrs. Nevitt could be ejected from the house.

At the conclusion of the arguments on behalf of the Society, and as the respondent, Mrs. Nevitt, did not appear and was not represented, the Court dismissed the appeal.

Lord Justice Scott, giving judgment, said he regretted the absence of the Master of the Rolls, because the case was one of very great importance. He (the Lord Justice) considered that the issue of the writ in the action was an abuse of the process of the Court because on the one hand the mortgagor, against whom the proceedings were really aimed, was not made a defendant, and on the other hand the defendant chosen was his wife, on the basis of an allegation that she was unlawfully in possession of the house. If anyone in the world could be in lawful possession of the mortgagor's house it was his wife and in his opinion the whole of the proceedings from start to finish had been an abuse of the process of the Court, and not only must Mr. Justice Farwell's judgment be affirmed, but the writ must be set aside altogether. The costs of the action could not constitute a proper charge to be added to the mortgage, and he hoped that no attempt to take that course would be adopted by the Society.

The other members of the Court concurred and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Rapid Road Construction.

Swift work by a County Council road engineer has enabled an important south country by-pass to be opened to traffic in record time. Less than six weeks after orders were given that one carriageway of the road should be constructed military authorities were using it. By employing mechanical vibrators to speed up the consolidation of the concrete the engineer completed 5 ft. of 20-ft. wide road during every 1½ minutes of working time and laid the top concrete surface at a rate of 11 ft. per minute.

TENDERS

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday morning.

Tenders for A.R.P. work will be found under "A.R.P. Schemes."

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments.*

Banstead.—Staff room at depot, for U.D.C. : *F. S. and A. Woods, £166 17s.

Birmingham.—Exterior painting work at Erdington House, Erdington, for T.C. Public Assistance Officer, 102, Edmund-st. : *G. R. Seers, 164, Broad-st., Birmingham.

Cheadle, Staffs.—Laying 1,400 lin. yds. of 4-in. water main from Tommy Fields to Kingsley, for U.D.C. S. S. Proud, S.—*T. Coates (1927), Ltd., Victoria-bldgs., Silver-st., Bury, £1,038.

Chesterfield.—Extensions to works, for Robinson and Sons, Ltd., Wheatbridge Mills. —*Hodkin and Jones, Ltd., Queen's-rd., Sharrow, Sheffield.

Darlington.—Painting electricity generating station, for T.C. E. Minors, B.E.—*Structural Painters, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £911.

Felling-on-Tyne. — Laboratories, garage, messroom and canteen for Felling Zinc Oxide Co., Ltd. : *E. P. Calderwood, Ltd., Chowdene estate, Gateshead.

Glasgow.—Works for Corporation. T. Somers, architect, Office of Public Works :— Latrine work, Dennistoun School : *E. Gibbon and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, £79 10s.; heating work at Possilpark Library : *H. Twaddell and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, £223 7s. 5d.; additional office accommodation at Municipal Midwives' Centre : *Morrison Dunbar, Glasgow, £259; alterations, etc., at aliens department : *J. Livingstone and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, £110 10s. 6d.; painter work at Cowglen Infectious Diseases Hospital : *J. Stirling, Glasgow, £1,999 9s. 9d.; water main work at Edminston-dr., Govan : *A. M. Cochrane, Glasgow, £3,823 18s. 11d.

Glasgow.—Factory for David T. Morrison and Co., Ltd. Sam Buntin, architect, 235, Bath-st., Blythswood : — Excavation, brick and building : *R. Gilchrist and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery : *C. Gray and Son, Ltd., Glasgow; plumber work and sanitary engineering : *R. Lowe and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; plaster, lathing : *A. Calder and Son, Glasgow; electrical fittings and installation, etc. : *Lowe and Sons, Glasgow.

Hemel Hempstead.—Repairs to houses, for T.C. 24 houses, St. Pauls-rd., *E. A. Bocking, £102 12s.; 30 houses, St. Pauls-rd., *E. A. Bocking, £127 10s.; 36 houses, St. Pauls-rd. and 6 houses Highfield-la., *King and Andrews, £178 19s.

Kirkintilloch. — Rebuilding of the farm buildings. H. Barker, architect and quantity surveyor, 121, West Regent-st., Blythswood, Glasgow :—Excavation, brick and mason : *J. Adam, 584, Pollockshaws-rd., Glasgow.

Kirkburton.—Exterior painting of 151 council houses, for U.D.C.—*Haigh and Lawton, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield.

Lanarkshire.—Painter work at a police station and houses, for C.C. John Stewart, architect, Albert-st., Motherwell-Wishaw : *T. and W. Thom and Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, £180 15s. 11d.

Lancaster.—Chimney for T.C.—P. C. Richardson & Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., 74, Brough-rd., Middlesbrough.

¶London (Air Ministry).—Contracts to the value of £500 or over placed for the week ended Oct. 5 :—

Hutting work : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; and Car Cruiser Caravans, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

Civil engineering work : John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London; and British Runways, Ltd., Leicester.

General maintenance work : R. Costain & Sons (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; C. H. Chaston & Co., Ltd., Holland-on-Sea; and G. & J. P. Gregory, Caernarvon.

Electrical works : B. French, Ltd., London; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Dorking; R. Finlayson & Co., Wick, Caithness; and Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., London.

Heating work : Brightside Foundry and Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

London (War Dept.).—Works contracts placed for week ended October 5 :—

Perthshire, hutments, Colin MacAndrew and Partners, Ltd., 11, West End-pl., Edinburgh.

Hampshire, miscellaneous work, Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

Staffordshire, hutting, A. Holmes and Sons, Ltd., Dallow Bridge wks., Burton-on-Trent.

Lancashire, building work, Frank Berry, Wilderspool-wks., Warrington.

Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, building work, Johnson and Bailey, Ltd., 51/51a, Norfolk-st., Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire, building work, G. Young and Sons, City-rd.-wks., Norwich.

Co. Londonderry, hutting (erection), R. Colhoun, Ltd., Strand-rd., Londonderry, and Wm. Logan and Sons, Limestone-rd., Belfast.

Cumberland, heating installation, Grosvenor Eng. Co., Ltd., 16, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

Fifeshire, hutments, John Wright and Co., 42, Manse-rd., Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12.

Yorkshire, hutting, Wm. Birch and Sons, Ltd., Spen-la., York.

Fifeshire, hutments, James Ramsay, Leslie, Fife.

Northern Command, hutting, Piggott Bros. and Co., Ltd., 220-226, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Hampshire, hutting (erection), W. H. Soper, Ltd., 29, Damers-rd., Dorchester.

Nottinghamshire, hutting (erection), Adam Eastwood and Sons, Ltd., Worksop.

Leicestershire, building work, H. Fairweather and Co., John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.1.

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Yorkshire, hutments (2 contracts), Thos. Feather and Co., Ltd., 14, Highfield-rd., Six Lane Ends, Idle, Bradford, and F. R. J. L. Spooner, 176, Severn-st., Hull.

Denbighshire, miscellaneous work, J. McGeogh and Son, Ltd., Demesue-st., Wallasey.

Herefordshire, miscellaneous work, Treasure and Son, Ltd., 16, Chester-st., Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, hutting (erection) (3 contracts), F. R. Hipperson and Son, Ltd., 6, Broad-st.-pl., London, E.C.2.

Shropshire, hutting (erection), Hiles and Son, Ltd., Holme Macey-rd., Hereford.

Co. Londonderry, hutting (erection), Wm. Logan and Sons, Ltd., Limestone-rd., Belfast.

Co. Down, hutting (erection), J. Curram, 32, Barracks-st., Belfast, and Grainger Bros., Holywood, Co. Down.

London.—Works, for M.W.B. : Pipelaying, repairs, etc. Western area, *Whittaker Ellis, Ltd. ; Kent, *John Mowlem and Co., Ltd. ; Southern, *J. B. Edwards and Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd. ; alterations, 169, Richmond-rd., Hackney, *R. W. Chamberlain, £265 15s. ; work to premises in New Malden, *Limpus and Son, Ltd., £969 3s. ; quantities of various sized steel pipes, *Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., £2,418 15s. (subject to variation), *Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott, Ltd., £7,037 10s. (subject to variation) ; chlorinating house and enlarging chlorinating house, *Direct labour, £400 and £325.

Market Harborough.—Exterior painting of 24 houses, for R.D.C. C. A. Kortegas, S., Kibworth, Beauchamp :—*C. D. Simons, Burton Overy, £36 6s. (12 houses) ; *Jaffe and Briggs, Flackney, £34 10s. (12 houses).

Middlesbrough.—Painting and plastering at Holgate hospital, for C.B. Cecil Gorman, B.E. : *Messrs. Grainger, Middlesbrough, £533.

Middlesbrough.—Brick-built incinerator at Helmington hospital, for C.B. Cecil Gorman, B.E. Quantities by B.E. : *Borough Engineer.

Middleton.—Works, for T.C. J. Pollard, L.R.I.B.A., B.E. Interior decoration of firemen's dwellings—*F. and J. Pilling Bros., Ltd., 19, Birch-la., Manchester, 13, £143. Relaying dance floor at public baths—*J. H. Heywood and Son, Cheetham-st., Middleton.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Reglazing section of roof at Westgate Baths for City Council : *G. G. Carr, 97, Bk. New Bridge-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £135.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Vehicle building, for T.C.—*W. H. Smith and Co. (Whitchurch), Ltd., Talbot-st., Whitchurch, £223.

North Cotswold.—39 houses, for R.D.C. J. E. Busfield, architect and surveyor, Council Offices, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos. : *W. H. Soper, Ltd., Westway, Hove, £16,815.

Northallerton.—External repainting 52 houses, for U.D.C. E. O. Hillyard, Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., S. : 44 houses, Vicar's Croft estate, *T. Jackson, High-st. North, Northallerton, £140 ; 8 houses, Malpas-rd. estate, *H. Trousdale, High-st. North, Northallerton, £26 10s.

Scarborough.—Asphalting 4,862 sq. yds. of land in Seamer-rd., for T.C. H. V. Overfield, B.E.—*Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, 5s. 11d. per sq. yd.

Sunderland.—Repairs to Central Reading room, for T.C. J. E. Lewis, B.E. : *Direct Labour, £215.

Twickenham.—Alterations and additions to fire service premises, for T.C.—*Butt & Sons (Builders), Ltd., £300.

Warwick.—Water supply and conversion of w.c.s in 24 houses, for R.D.C. S., Waterloo-pl., Leamington : *Clarke Bros., Whitnash, nr. Leamington Spa, £220.

West Hartlepool.—Workshop, for Cerebos, Ltd.—*Potter and Monaghan, Burn-rd., West Hartlepool.

Workington.—96 houses, for T.C. : *J. Leslie and Sons, Whitehaven, £59,373.

Workington.—Works for T.C. Painting of school clinic and Stoneleigh.—*W. Wildridge.

Ministry of Health Loans.

Loans sanctioned during the quarter ended September 30, 1940, to local authorities in England and Wales amount to £5,031,243. Individual items are : Housing, £859,921 ; municipal services (including clinics, sanatoria and mental hospitals), £837,596 ; swimming pools, playing fields, recreation grounds, open spaces, etc., £64,951 ; water supply, £307,107 ; disposal of waste products (sewerage and sewage disposal and refuse destruction), £295,180 ; education services (including libraries and museums), £1,086,721 ; air raid precautions, £815,528 ; roads and bridges (including private street works), £544,616 ; and other services, £219,623.

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